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NOTE. — Unlike many other Corn Flours, this bears the names of its Manufacturers, who offer the guarantee of their long-established reputation for its uniformly superior quality.

A LADY recommends TWO experienced UPPER-HOUSEMAIDS and a very nice UNDER-NURSE (nineteen). Have been in excellent situations. Also very intelligent, steady YOUTH (nineteen), for stable or garden.—Mrs. Townshend, Hillfields, Redmarley, Gloucester.

WANTED, a steady, respectable GIRL, about eighteen, to do laundry-work and assist in the housework, in a small preparatory school. Wages £14. Address Miss Brown, Beaufort House, West Drayton, Middlesex.

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CAN any Lady recommend a quiet, respectable Girl, not under eighteen, as UNDER-HOUSEMAID of four? Must be a good plain needlewoman; member of the Church of England. Wages £10, all found. Address Mrs. Fabian Brackenbury, Pinewood, Farnborough, Hants.

A LADY recommends a HOUSEMAID, where a parlour-maid is kept. She is steady, clean, industrious, and a good needlewoman. Four years' character. Wages required £17 and all found. Age twenty-two. Address Mrs. Palgrave, Little Park, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

CAN any Lany recommend a thoroughly respectable HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, for London? Also a good plain COOK, not under twenty-four. Both wanted by end of September. Two in family. Address Mrs. Seymour, Whalley, Whitestaunton, Chard, Somerset.

MAN and WIFE WANTED, in School on S. coast. Man, boots, knives, waiting at table, and make himself useful; Wife, laundry, finding two days' help. Wages £1 10s. furnished rooms, coal, and soap. Churchpeople. Address Rev. W. Fairfeild, Okehampton.

A CLERGYMAN wishes very highly to recommend his COACHMAN-GARDENER (Scotch and married), who has been with him three years, for a similar situation. Good Churchman, regular communicant. Will be disengaged in October. London or neighbourhood preferred. Address Rev. E. Castle, Campsall Vicarage, Doncaster.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE. — This Evening, at 7.45, HUMAN NATURE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, OLIVIA.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, HOODMAN BLIND.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 8, LORD DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM. At 9.45, THE VICAR OF WIDEAWAKEFIELD.

STRAND THEATRE. — This Evening at 8, THE MARRIED RAKE. At 9, COUSIN JOHNNY.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY. At 8, A BAD PENNY.

COURT THEATRE. — This Evening, at 8.30, THE MAGISTRATE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, THE MIKADO; or, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

WANTED, thorough PARLOUR-MAID for a country rectory. Must be a Churchwoman. Apply, stating height and wages, with all particulars, to Mrs. Clement Powell, Newick Rectory, Lewes.

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A CLERGYMAN wishes to recommend a Boy, in his fourteenth year, who has not yet been out, for a PAGE'S PLACE, or to be under a butler. Address Tortworth Rectory, Falfield R.S.O., Glos.

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SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME PIES; also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT and RHEUMATISM.
The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact, which has triumphed over all opposition for more than forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving adequate relief.

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WINTERING AT TORQUAY.—Lady has accommodation for one BOARDER. Young lady preferred. References exchanged. 30s. per week.—Miss Thouger, 2 Fern Cottages, Vansittart-road, Torquay.

BIRTHS.

July 4, at Wiggonholt Rectory, Pulborough, the wife of the Rev. William Boyd, M.A., of a son.

July 15, at Horsham, Victoria, the wife of the Rev. William Keith Forbes, of a son.

Sept. 3, at Lightcliffe Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Vivian Rodwell Lennard, of a son.

Sept. 3, at the Vicarage, Cambo, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Sidley, of a son.

Sept. 3, at Woodley Vicarage, near Reading, the wife of the Rev. Ernest Angel Gray, of a daughter.

Sept. 4, at Caldbeck Rectory, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Simpson, of a daughter.

Sept. 4, at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin, the Lady Emily Dyke, of a son.

Sept. 4, at Wynnstay, Ruabon, Lady Williams Wynn, of a daughter.

Sept. 4, at Blaisdon Rectory, Newnham-on-Severn, the wife of the Rev. Basil Edwards, of a son.

Sept. 5, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. G. L. Cole, of a son.

Sept. 5, at Wellington College, the wife of the Rev. E. Davenport, of a daughter.

Sept. 5, at the Quarry House, Ayleston-hill, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Lambert, of a son.

Sept. 5, at 2, South Audley-street, Mayfair, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Bernard, of a daughter.

Sept. 6, at 2, Mandeville-place, W., the wife of the Rev. Henry M. Walter, of a son.

Sept. 6, at Tonbridge, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. Wynn Werninck, of a daughter.

Sept. 8, at Catherine Lodge, Inveresk, Midlothian, the wife of the Right Hon. John Blair Balfour, Q.C., M.P., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29, at Coombs Church, Herbert, second son of the late William Hampton, of Appleshaw, to Amy King, third daughter of the Rev. E. B. Forman.

Sept. 1, at St. Matthew's Church, Oakley-square, Rev. Alban Alban, B.A., Rector of Bridell, to Alice, elder daughter of the late Captain Bowen, St. Dogmell's, Pembrokeshire.

Sept. 3, at St. Mildred's, Lee, James Peter, youngest son of the late Andrew Chadwick Fenoulhet, of Wyke Castle, Weymouth, to Annie Emily Bousfield (Milly) eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. T. Curphey, late Vicar of Loders, Dorset.

Sept. 4, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Lawrence Ingham, eldest son of L. I. Baker, Esq., of Ottershaw Park, Surrey, and 28, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, to Helen Agnes, youngest daughter of Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., of Blackhurst, Tunbridge Wells.

Sept. 8, at the parish church, Matlock, the Rev. J. Edward Jump, B.A., Curate of Deane, Lancashire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Leach, of Wisbech, Cambs.

DEATHS.

Aug. 10, at his residence, Hampton, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, W.I., William Lawson Boxer, eldest son of Admiral Sir Edward Boxer, K.C.B., aged 73.

Sept. 2, at The Cottage, 14, Church-buildings, Clapham-common, Alicia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Mann, Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in the 80th year of her age.

Sept. 2, at The Vicarage, Heston, Middlesex, Harriet Curling, wife of the Rev. James Cohen, Vicar, and daughter of the late Josias Nottage, Esq.

Sept. 3, at Craigend, near Dumfries, from the accidental discharge of his own gun, Major-General R. C. Babington, late of the Madras Army Staff Corps, H.E.I.C.S.

Sept. 4, at Baddesley Vicarage, Atherstone, Warwickshire, William Yolland, C.B., F.R.S., &c., Lieutenant-Colonel late Royal Engineers, of 14, St. Stephen's-square, W., in his 76th year.

Sept. 5, at 5, Hyde-park-place, W., Ellen, wife of Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I., and daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Baillie, of Redcastle, N.B.

Sept. 5, at Charnes Hall, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Mary Anne, widow of the late Rev. Charles Smith Royds, of Haughton Rectory, and eldest daughter of the late Francis Twemlow, Esq., of Betley Court, aged 67.

Sept. 6, suddenly, at Saltburn-by-Sea, Sarah, widow of the late Henry Spicer, of Highbury and 19, New Bridge-street, E.C., aged 75.

Sept. 9, at her residence, Alwyne-square, Islington, in the 70th year of her age, Sarah Comley, only daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Bennett, D.D.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The French Government have addressed to the local, civil, and military authorities special instructions in relation to demonstrations that may be got up against Germany by Spanish residents in France. A semi-official note has also been published protesting against the charge made against France by certain German and Spanish newspapers of seeking to envenom the Caroline dispute.

M. Rochefort continues his invectives against England in the *Intransigéant*. The Paris *Morning News* lately printed an article saying that if Pain had really been shot by the English he would only have suffered a well-merited punishment. Hereupon M. Rochefort informs the editor that "several sticks, loaded with lead and otherwise, are already raised over his head, and they are only awaiting the favourable moment to fall upon it."

An important congress of teachers of primary schools has been held this week at Havre. The English representation included Mr. J. A. Mundella, M.P.; Mr. James Russell, editor of the *Schoolmaster*; Mr. Wild, President of the Elementary teachers, Mr. Edwin Guest, journalist; and many provincial representatives. M. Jules Ferry and the late Minister of Public Instruction, M. Fallières, were the honorary presidents, the vice rector of the Academy of Paris being the acting president, Mr. Mundella the first vice-president; three others appointed being, for Belgium M. Conoreur, for Switzerland M. Droz, and for Austria Dr. Friedrich Dittes of Vienna. The congress contained three sections, the principal questions discussed being—in Section A, "The utility of congresses of schoolmasters, the introduction of manual labour into primary schools, and the organisation of professional and trade schools;" in Section B, "The salaries of elementary teachers in different countries," and "In what proportion State and local aid should be given?" and in Section C, "The question of the general and professional education to be given to teachers in training colleges or normal schools." The congress was concluded on Wednesday by a banquet given by the municipal authorities.

We are glad to learn that an announcement of the death of the Rev. H. Huntington, consular chaplain at Marseilles, taken from a contemporary last week and printed in our columns, is incorrect. It appears that Mr. Huntington made an exchange last May with the Rev. A. Garboushian, then chaplain at Malaga, and it is the latter who is dead, not of cholera, but of heart disease. Mr. Huntington was at Malaga on the 31st ult., in good health. The Rev. Avidio Garboushian studied at the University of Lausanne and afterwards at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1878. He was ordained the same year, and was appointed chaplain at Malaga in 1882.

A very unfavourable account of the French Army is given in two pamphlets recently published in Paris, under the titles of *The Power of France* and *Why France is Not Ready*. The authors lament the disappearance from the French Army of the "grand esprit militaire" which was formerly its pride, and on which the strength of a standing army must always depend. Owing to the prevalence of party feeling and luxurious habits during the latter years of the Third Empire, there was but little *esprit de corps* left among the officers, and that little vanished under the Republic. People spoke no longer of "French officers," but of officers of the Army of the Rhine, of the Army of Metz, and so on. Veterans were passed over or dismissed because they did not assimilate with sufficient quickness the new Republican notions, and all comradeship was destroyed by the fear of expressing opinions which might be distasteful to the Parliamentary majority in whose hands the power of granting promotion and other military distinctions practically lies. The consequence is that French officers as a rule take but little interest in their men. In the infantry everything that relates to the welfare of the troops is left to the adjutant. He alone lives in the barracks, while the other officers pay short and rare visits to the barracks and for the most part do not know their men either by appearance or by name. It is only the adjutant who knows anything of the inner life of the troops; and the men know of and care as little for their officers as the officers do for their men. "If one observes French officers in garrison, at their clubs, in barracks, or during manœuvres in the field, one finds a distinct decline in all the qualities which go to form the military spirit; there is a want of knowledge of the art of war, of noble sentiment, and even of discipline. Each man seems to do his utmost to shirk his duty, and it is singular how few French officers try to improve themselves in their profession." The remedy proposed for these evils is, first, to place the power of promotion, etc., exclusively in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief and the President of the French Republic; and, second, to require each officer to pass a searching examination in military science before he is regarded as qualified for promotion.

GERMANY.—One of the party of English tourists arrested in Frankfort saw Sir Edward Malet on the subject of the outrage of the 27th of August. The Ambassador advised him to have an exact statement of the circumstances taken down in writing by the British Consul at Frankfort, and swear to it as his affidavit. Sir Edward Malet, immediately after receiving the protocol, sent it to the German Foreign Office, which then ordered a full report from the police at Frankfort. This has now been published as a sort of answer to the British protest, but it contains nothing new. It neither excuses the behaviour of the Frankfort police nor offers the least apology or redress to the British citizens on whom they committed so unwarrantable an outrage.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Government has received information from London of the formal acceptance by the British Cabinet of its recent proposals in regard to the Zulficar Pass. The last serious difficulty in the way of an amicable settlement of the Afghan Question is thus overcome, and the results arrived at will be at once embodied in a protocol. The boundary will be fixed in detail by a mixed Commission on the spot, the work of which will probably begin without delay; but the main points will be enumerated and defined in the protocol, and the frontier thus outlined in the rough will acquire the sanction and security of a solemn international agreement.

AUSTRIA.—The Crown Prince of Austria met with an alarming carriage accident on Saturday evening. He was returning to Laxenburg from the manœuvres at St. Pölten, when on the road near Schönbrunn the horses of his open carriage bolted. The coachman, losing all presence of mind, turned and shouted to the Prince to jump out; but before the Prince could comply with this request the carriage dashed against a post, and was upset in a ditch. The Prince was covered with mud and was slightly wounded in the left hand, but experienced no further injury. The coachman, in great distress, flung himself on his knees and begged pardon; but the Prince at once assured him that he should not suffer for what had happened; and later, on reaching the palace, his Imperial Highness kindly telegraphed to the Master of the Horse to exonerate the coachman from all blame.

AMERICA.—The Bishop of Minnesota, who was in England a few months ago, has addressed to his diocesan council an interesting letter as to what he thought of Church progress on this side of the Atlantic. He specially mentions with approval the White Cross Army, which "aims to awaken in the hearts of men a chivalrous defence of womankind; to banish from Christian society that deadly sin of impurity which will shut more souls out of the kingdom of God and Christ than all other sins put together." On union his Lordship speaks as follows: "A fellow-passenger of the Wesleyan communion said to me, 'You will find the old Church alive with work. Had the Church of the past exhibited the same loving earnestness there would not have been any dissent in England. It is only a question of time when we shall all go home to our mother.'" The Bishop was much impressed with the work of the laity, and of men in high social positions reading the lessons in church and teaching in Sunday schools; at finding 500 labouring men in a night school at Mildmay-park, and 1,000 undergraduates at a missionary meeting at Oxford. Above all he observed with hearty satisfaction the decline of party shibboleths.

The American papers of the 26th August contain particulars of the hurricane which swept over the South Atlantic coast on the 25th ult., wrecking vessels and demolishing houses. At Savannah the gale reached its maximum at four o'clock in the morning, when it blew sixty miles an hour, amounting almost to a cyclone. Hundreds of terrified people were up in every part of the city, expecting a recurrence of the terrible experience of 1881. The roofs of several hundred houses were wholly or in part blown off, and many persons injured. Along the wharves the gale was even more terrific. Several craft were seen bottom up, and it is feared that many negro vegetable dealers were drowned. One body had been washed ashore at Tighe Island. The wind attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour, and everybody expected to be blown out to sea or deluged by a tidal wave. The summer residence of Mr. Charles Carroll was levelled to the ground, and Mrs. Carroll escaped just in time to save her life. The British steamship *Marion*, from Cape de Verds, dragged her anchor, and was driven high and dry. Before grounding she collided with the steamer *Bridgeton*, and sank a Turkish barque. The *N. Mosher*, 779 tons, from Belfast, was also driven ashore, and lies in a position which will result in her total loss. The British barque *Catherine Chalmers*, from Mexico for Queenstown, which put in for water and provisions, was swept on to the shore after dragging for five miles. She lost three anchors. The steamer *St. Nicholas*, with two anchors out and 40lb. of steam pressure on, was likewise driven ashore. The crews in each case were rescued. At Charleston the spires of St. Nicholas' and St. Matthew's churches were blown down, and the Citadel-square Baptist church was demolished. Four vessels were wrecked and the Ashley River Bridge was swept away. One hundred guests in the New Brighton Hotel left the building, and shortly afterwards the roof was blown in. Nearly one-third of the houses in Charleston were unroofed, the damage being estimated at 1,500,000dols. The coast line of Florida was ravaged by the storm. At Jacksonville the Atlantic Hotel was lifted from its foundation. The hotel was full of visitors at the time, and several of them were seriously injured, but none fatally. The Convent Cottage Hotel was also blown down. Three schooners, laden with merchandise, were sunk, and the ocean steamship *City of Monticello* was extensively damaged by pounding against the rocks, which were demolished. At St. Augustine the Cathedral was unroofed and the Methodist church levelled to its foundations. At Ferdinand a hundred small boats were destroyed by the heavy seas, and the damage on this part of the coast is estimated at 300,000dols.

A terrible tornado has swept over Ohio, causing the loss of many lives and great destruction of buildings.

TURKEY.—At the second conference on the 5th inst., between Sir H. D. Wolff, Assym Pasha, and Kiamil Pasha, the British Envoy explained the various difficulties connected with the state of affairs in Egypt, and pointed out various ways in which they might be solved, without, however, making any definite proposal in the name of his Government or binding himself to a fixed line of policy. Kiamil Pasha and Assym Pasha, on their side, also avoided pronouncing themselves in a decided sense, but it appears certain that they had not then received their final instructions. The third conference took place on Wednesday.

EGYPT—It is stated that rumours are again current at Souakim of Osman Digna's death. An Amarar spy reports that it occurred at Gadamay, forty miles north of Filik, during a conference at that place between Osman Digna and seven sheikhs, whom the former was endeavouring to persuade to act against the British. A dispute arose, in the course of which the rebel leader is said to have been shot dead.

While treasure to the value of £4,000 was on Saturday being conveyed from the railway station at Assiout to the town, it was intercepted by a party of brigands, who attacked the escort, wounding several of their number, and eventually succeeded in carrying off the whole of the treasure.

The last number of the *Bosphore Egyptien* appeared on Saturday, the journal having suspended publication in deference to the orders of the French Consulate in Cairo. Nothing, says a correspondent, can be imagined more virulently mendacious than the attacks on high English officials that have appeared in the last few numbers. In consequence of this, M. Taillandier intimated verbally that unless the tone of the paper were changed he should be forced to co-operate with the Egyptian Government in closing the offices. The editor refused to take any notice of this verbal intimation; and accordingly at six o'clock on Saturday afternoon an official letter was handed in, stating that the line taken by the *Bosphore* was offensive in the last degree to the friendly Powers and obstructive to French policy in Egypt, and that unless it were changed the paper would be suppressed. The substance of this letter was reproduced in a late edition of the paper the same night, the editor adding that, on account of his unwillingness to enter into a conflict with the French authorities, he had decided to suspend publication.

SPAIN.—On receipt of the news in Madrid yesterday week that German soldiers had been landed on the island of Yap, a common feeling of profound indignation was expressed, while the greatest irritation was manifested in naval and military circles. A large and excited crowd formed before the German Embassy; but the police on duty were obliged to confine their attention to protecting the door of the house. Many of the crowd scaled the balconies of the mansion, broke the windows, and attempted to enter the apartments, but not succeeding, broke down the flagstaff, tore away the escutcheon on which were the Imperial arms, and an immense crowd rushed off with them to Puerto Del Sol, where, while in the act of burning them, the Civil Guard bore down, dispersed the mob, and saved the remains of the staff and arms. The authorities also ordered detachments of cavalry, infantry, and artillery to occupy the streets in the neighbourhood of the German Legation. Some fifty of the ringleaders were arrested, and the Premier at once expressed his regrets for the occurrence to the German Consul-General, the Minister being at La Granja. These regrets were repeated to Count Solms on his arrival the following day, and the Minister in Berlin was charged to offer a similar apology to the German Government. On Saturday the King returned to Madrid, and a special Cabinet Council was held, which is understood to have resolved that no arbitration in the matter was possible. A meeting of leading members of the Liberal party was held at the house of Señor Sagasta, at which it was resolved that the occupation of the island of Yap by a German gunboat must be considered as equivalent to a declaration of war, and that if the Liberal party were called to power they would withdraw the Spanish Minister from Berlin, and hand to the German Minister in Madrid his passports. They would also order the Spanish authorities at the Philippines to recover the territory occupied, using force if necessary. In regard to the inquiries made as to the proceedings in the Pacific, Count Solms, the German Minister, on Sunday called on the President of the Council, to say that the conduct of the German gunboat at Yap could not affect in any way the question of Spanish rights over the Carolines, because from the moment Germany was apprised of the Spanish claims, and until the question at issue could be settled, the German Government would have prevented the gunboat from taking possession of the territory if it had materially been possible to communicate with the gunboat. The Spanish Minister was also informed at the Berlin Foreign Office that the German commander was instructed not to hoist the German flag if on his arrival at the Carolines he found himself in the presence of the Spanish flag. The German gunboat *Iltis*, after leaving Yap, called at Manila to telegraph her operations, and subsequently sailed in the direction of Singapore. No one belonging to the vessel was left at Yap. Count Solms has suggested to the Spanish Government that orders should be sent to the *Velasco*, a large cruiser, which has been sent out to Manila, to avoid any conflict with the *Iltis*, the commander of which had but done his duty. The Minister has also officially demanded redress for the insult offered to the German Legation. No difficulty is, however, expected to follow from this demand. The censorship of the press continues severe in Madrid and the large provincial towns, thirty-four papers having been prosecuted within three days.

The *Times* correspondent at Madrid has received from the palace a communication which he believes thoroughly authentic, and which, if true, points to an early settlement of the Caroline difficulty:—

"The Emperor William has telegraphed to Don Alfonso direct that he has not, and never had, the slightest intention to trench upon Spanish rights, and he would do nothing that could in any way prejudice his friend and brother Sovereign, Don Alfonso. Germany would, therefore, withdraw from Yap, and abandon all her designs in the Carolines, admitting Spanish sovereignty, if it were made effective. It is alleged—probably without reason—that Prince Bismarck wishes to pursue his plans, but that he was overruled by the Emperor William."

In Ministerial regions it is affirmed that there is no knowledge of any communication of this nature, but it is added that the position of affairs continues to be highly pacific.

BURMAH.—King Theebaw is suffering from fever and rheumatism, and is visible only to his favourite Minister, Tinedah Mengyee. The financial situation and outlook are described as gloomy. Theebaw and his Minister are believed to regard the despatch of the British gunboat *Woodlark* to the frontier with perfect indifference; but the traders, especially those on the British side, are somewhat alarmed, looking upon it as a warlike demonstration. The French Consul is rendering himself very obnoxious to the Court by his demands for payment of the arrears of salary due to French subjects in the King's employment. His last letter was read in an assembly of the Ministers, whereupon Tinedah excitedly asked, "Is this son of a dog kept to torment the Court?" The communication was ignored.

AFRICA.—Mr. Lewis, the United States Consul at Sierra Leone, has furnished his Government with a lengthy statement of an alleged great Mohammedan rising in West Africa, which is to sweep the whole of the West Coast from the Sherbro River to the Niger, and rid it of paganism and the other obstructions to Mohammedan power. The leader of this undertaking is said to be one Samuda, a Mandingo. According to Mr. Lewis's statement, Samuda is a man of great intelligence, and five years ago conceived the idea that he was called by God to rid his country of all hindrances to the religion of Mohammed. Up to the time of Mr. Lewis's writing, the 14th of July, Samuda was said to be organising an army of 100,000 men. Wherever he goes the Mohammedan youth flock to his banner. The tribe to which Samuda belongs resides in the interior, and one of the objects of his mission is also to clear the way to the coast of all the intermediate tribes, who he believes are the great barriers to the development of the interior country. Samuda's vast army is now divided into three corps—one to operate in the district of the Upper Niger, the second in the interior of Liberia, and the third in the region of the Sherbro River. The corps which is operating in the district of the Niger is said to have recently driven the French troops from the region of Boure. They were, at latest accounts, proceeding to Pammaks, a large town on the Niger, occupied by the French about three years ago and fortified by them. No particulars seem to have been received of the progress of the corps inland of Liberia; but as regards the Sherbro army, it was said this was but a few miles to the north-west of Sierra Leone. This army had secured, either by conquest or voluntary act, the submission of all the tribes and countries in its march of about 500 miles. The largest and most important pagan kingdom on this side of the Niger was said by Mr. Lewis to be Soolima, of which Talaba, a large commercial city, was the capital. For the last sixty years the Fulah Mohammedans had been trying by diplomacy to subdue the place, but without effect. Last year Samuda's army, in overwhelming numbers, surrounded the place, and called upon the inhabitants to surrender to Islam. This the King and people refused to do. The King collected his family together and held a consultation with his great chiefs. He said he would die rather than embrace Mohammedanism, but left it to the option of his chiefs to take any course they liked. They, however, all preferred to share the fate of the Monarch. After a terrible siege of five months' duration, the King, all the Royal family, and the chiefs entered the powder-store, which they blew up, all inside being killed. The city then was reduced by flames. The Hooboo country, which had been a source of much terror to all peaceful traders for the last thirty years, was also conquered by Samuda's army. The predatory King of Hooboo, Abal, was taken prisoner. His arms, legs, and head were severed from his body, and sent to the various countries which had suffered from the murderous and predatory acts of Abal's followers. Samuda, it was said, was confining his attention to the Timuch and Sherbro districts, which countries had been in constant ferment through the incessant tribal wars.

CANADA.—The Hon. Richard C. Baker, ex-Minister of Justice of South Australia, recently stated in an interview with an American reporter that he had been commissioned by the Australian colonies to consult with the Home Government as to an agreement recently drawn up, by which the English and American mail service can be let to any steamship company. The present contracts *viâ* Suez Canal expire in September, 1887. Among the new contractors is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to provide a weekly English Australian 30-day mail service, by way of the Dominion and Vancouver Island, for 500,000dols. a year. The Australian colonies now pay twice that sum, and it is possible that the Canadian Pacific route will secure some part at least of the contract. The probabilities of their doing so would, Mr. Baker said, be increased if the Canadian Government subsidised a line of steamers between British Columbia and Australia, which, he understood, it was intended to do.

There are reports of a panic in Naples, owing to the news of an outbreak of cholera at Palermo, from which place fugitives are arriving at Naples.

It is stated that cholera has broken out in a suburb of Mons, Belgium.

Although peace has been established between France and China, affairs in Indo-China promise to attract increasing attention, and an article in *Blackwood* for the present month, from the pen of an accomplished writer, raises a timely note of warning about the security of English interests in Burmah and Siam. The following is the concluding passage of the article:—"By the establishment of a protectorate over Annam, the French have gained a firm footing in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and they will probably now advance a step further in prosecution of their ultimate design, by pushing on the diplomatic intrigues which have been brewing for some time in Cambodia, Siam, and Burmah. Already a *quasi*-protectorate is claimed over Cambodia, and already attempts have been made to establish preponderating French interests both at Bangkok and Mandalay. Events will show how far the French Government is prepared to go in furtherance of the scheme, but it would be absurd in us to shut our eyes to the dangers which this aggressive policy is likely to occasion to our influence and commerce in Indo-China. We may laugh at the idea of a French Empire in the East as being chimerical, but much mischief may be done in attempting to establish it. It is doubtless true that eggs must be broken before an omelet can be made, but it is quite possible that a bad cook may break the necessary eggs and yet fail to produce an omelet. With Cambodia virtually French, with Siam bullied into compliance with French schemes, and with Burmah alienated from us, our trade in Indo-China would inevitably suffer, and we should find a second Afghanistan established on our Eastern frontier, which, in time of war and of foreign complications, would be used as an instrument to plague us. Fortunately, the King of Siam is a man of wisdom and enlightenment, and is quite able to see clearly in which direction the true interests of his countrymen lie. He sees that, by developing the resources of his country and by educating his people, he may elevate it and them into a position which will enable him to hold his own against all comers. He sees that in the countries which, through weakness, have been compelled to yield to France, anarchy has succeeded to the rule, however imperfect, of the native sovereigns, and that trade has remained stationary. He sees clearly enough that France is stretching out

her retractile claws in the direction of his country, and he looks to us to give him that legitimate support which will enable him to resist the encroachments with which he is threatened. It is to be feared that the fate of Cambodia is almost past praying for; but Siam is still free, and might, if backed by the support which a firm line of policy on our part would supply, form a strong and definite barrier to the French advance. We are glad to see that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is urging on the India Office the wisdom of extending railways in British Burmah, and of connecting that possession with Western China, through Siam and the Shan States. If these views prevail, not only will British trade be greatly benefited, but Siam will receive a substantial measure of the support which she requires. In these circumstances, the truest and best policy for us to pursue lies plainly before us. We should at once establish a firm alliance with the threatened States, and thus prevent any extension of that system of 'colonisation' which has been justly described by M. Clémenceau as 'a series of crimes and oppressions.'",

It may be of interest, in view of a possible conflict between Germany and Spain, to reproduce the following statistics with regard to the nominal strength of the navies of the two countries. Germany has 13 first-class ironclads, with 147 guns and 5,990 men; 14 ironclad gunboats, each armed with a revolving Krupp gun, and with a crew of 76 men; eight cruising frigates, armed with 123 guns and carrying 3,200 men; 10 cruising corvettes, with 99 guns and 2,700 men; four cruisers, with 22 guns and 484 men; four gunboats, with 12 guns, 350 men; eight despatch boats, with 18 guns and 800 men; nine training ships, with 78 guns and 1,050 men; two transports, 11 coasters, 11 lightships, and a great number of torpedo ships, of which no fewer than 30 are capable of taking the open sea. As against this fleet, Spain cannot oppose, even on paper, more than five first-class ironclads, with 62 guns, four first-class wooden frigates, with 97 guns; six first-class cruisers, with 48 guns; four second-class wooden frigates with 99 guns; five second-class cruisers, with 15 guns; seven steam corvettes, with 26 guns; three despatch boats, with nine guns; two third-class cruisers, with six guns; eighteen steamers, with 53 guns; one transport, with two guns; 10 second-class gunboats, each with one gun; 42 third-class gunboats, of which ten are armed with two and the rest with one gun; 11 sloops, each armed with one gun; four torpedo ships, one steam tug, with two guns; four sailing vessels, with 33 guns, and five pontoons.

A letter from El Paso (Texas) says that the lands in Mexico upon which the Mormon leaders have decided to settle their proselytes and new recruits from Europe are situate in the northern part of the State of Chihuahua, within fifty miles of the Arizona and New Mexican boundary line. A portion of the land is in Sonora, and "the New Canaan" is a magnificent grazing country, well watered and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The soil is virgin, and the Mormon section is said to comprise about a million acres, which they have contracted to purchase at a very low rate. No money has passed as yet, for the titles are being examined, and the Mormons insist upon the legality of the title being confirmed before they make any payment. Arrangements are in progress, however, for the immediate settlement of the lands, and the vanguard of the Mormon army will arrive early in December from Utah. Brigham Young, jun., who came to inspect the lands a short time ago, said that he had been offered millions of acres of good land at a cheap price, and that the Mexicans were doing all they could to secure the Mormon colony, instead of, as reported, assuming a hostile attitude towards it.

The death is announced of Señor de Posada Herrera, the eminent statesman, who held office in several Liberal Administrations in Spain. Don José de Posada Herrera was born at Llares, in the province of Oviedo, in 1815, and was therefore 70 years of age. When but a young man he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oviedo, and in 1840 was elected a member of the Cortes. He was a moderate Liberal, and retired from public life during the two most violent years of the revolutionary period in Spain, but in 1853 he was again elected Deputy, and was chosen Vice-President of the Cortes. He became Procureur-Fiscal of the Council of State, and subsequently Minister of the Interior for five years during the rule of Marshal O'Donnell. In 1868, after the expulsion of Isabella, he was sent Ambassador to Rome, a post which he resigned on being again elected Deputy to the Cortes. After the restoration of Royalty he was in 1877 President of the Chamber.

Two members of the Alpine Club—Mr. J. Shortt and Mr. C. D. Cunningham—have sent to England an account of a sad accident which occurred at Zermatt on the 31st of August:—Mr. Jocelyn Francis Charlton Devas, aged 26 (educated at Eton and University College, Oxford) youngest son of Mr. Thomas Devas, of Wimbledon, accompanied by a friend, Mr. A. G. Ferard, proceeded after lunch to take a stroll from the Riffel House towards the Gorner Glacier, by the Theodule path. Before reaching the glacier they returned, Mr. Ferard taking the ordinary route, while Mr. Devas, leaving the path to the left, attempted a short cut by climbing some wet and slippery rocks leading to a grass slope above. He reached a difficult place, immediately below the slope, beyond which he was unable to go. Mr. Ferard made his way as speedily as possible to the grass slope within a few yards of his friend. Mr. Devas, in trying to pull himself up, lost his footing and slid down about 70ft. to a ledge covered with turf, and unfortunately the impetus was sufficient to carry him over the ledge to a further distance of about 70ft. below. His friend hastened to the Riffel-house for assistance, and a number of guides and porters, accompanied by Mr. Ferard and a French gentleman, hurried to the scene of the accident. Mr. Devas, who had sustained a severe fracture of the skull, was brought back to the Riffel-house about 5 p.m., where he received the most unremitting care from M. Seiler's staff of servants. He was unconscious from the moment of the accident till he died at noon of the following day. Dr. Meyer, of Paris, and Dr. Courtin, of Zermatt, were in constant attendance.

We regret to report that the Second King of Siam—so called by Europeans—died on the evening of August 28, from Bright's disease. His Royal Highness was a Prince of the Royal House, being the son of the late Second King, and was appointed by his Majesty Krom Phra Rajawang Bararastan Mongol in 1868. No political or other importance is to be attached to his decease. As a mark of respect for the late Prince the flags have been flown at half-mast at the Legations in London and Paris.—*London and China Telegraph.*

IRELAND.

The induction of Dr. Walsh as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin took place on Monday afternoon in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-street. The church was very handsomely decorated with flowers and banners, and was filled to overflowing by a congregation representing all classes of citizens. At three o'clock the Archbishop, who drove from Maynooth, arrived at the front entrance of the Cathedral, wearing full canonicals and bearing his crosier. He was received by the members of the Metropolitan Chapter and the clergy of the Cathedral, and escorted in grand procession along the nave to the high altar. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation, wearing their civic robes, took part in the procession, and his Grace walked under a canopy borne by the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Alderman Meagher, M.P., Sir J. Mackey, Messrs. H. O'Connor, William Kelly, W. Thompson, and Major Grace. The following members of Parliament, besides those mentioned, were present:—Messrs. E. Dwyer Gray, Thomas Sexton, T. M. Healy, Timothy Harrington, E. M'Mahon, Charles Dawson, J. Leahy, W. Redmond, and J. Deasy. Dr. O'Doherty and Mr. Davitt were also present. A *Te Deum*, composed for the occasion by Mr. Brendan Rogers, was chanted by a select choir while his Grace knelt in prayer before the high altar, which was brilliantly lighted with wax tapers. At the conclusion of a prayer for the Archbishop intoned by Canon Lee, his Grace was escorted to his throne beside the altar, and the Chapter paid homage to him, bowing before him and kissing his ring. Prayers having been chanted by the clergy, who filled the stalls in the sanctuary, his Grace ascended the high altar and gave his blessing to the congregation. The Rev. Father Conlan then announced that a special indulgence of forty days would be granted to those present, on the usual conditions enjoined by the Church, and on praying for the Holy Father the Pope, the Archbishop, and the Church. The ceremonies concluded with the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, given by his Grace. A procession was then formed, and his Grace, as he was escorted down the aisle to the entrance, again gave his blessing to the congregation. The Archbishop afterwards proceeded to Clonliffe College, where the address on behalf of the priests and people of Dublin was presented. A vast crowd assembled at Clonliffe to welcome his Grace and to witness the presentation of the address. The members of the Corporation and several members of Parliament were in attendance. The Archbishop, upon making his appearance, was received with prolonged cheers. Archbishop Walsh, in reply to the address, said he had seen with the greatest satisfaction the honest statement contained in the address, that while they held that much yet remained to be accomplished they did not hesitate publicly to acknowledge that much had been accomplished in the recent past, and that what had been done was such as to give promise of many reforms and amelioration of the condition of the country in the future. Amongst the reforms urgently needed the Archbishop referred to the present system of primary education, which in many respects he characterised as being most vicious, and also the unsatisfactory character of the laws which had already so much impoverished the rural population and enforced the departure from our shores of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen. These laws had to a great extent been modified; but something yet remained to be done. The necessity for the reconstruction of the system of government in Ireland was no longer a matter on which there was difference of opinion amongst public men. The necessity was admitted as freely and frankly in England by responsible statesmen of the two parties as it was by the people here. It was a point upon which, amongst members of a body so numerous and accomplished as those who presented the address, there ought to be room for honest difference of opinion, and, therefore, the Catholics of Dublin were wisely silent in the address with regard to that matter. Whether the untiring energy and marvellous Parliamentary skill of their present and future representatives, without any substantial change of system, would be able to accomplish for Ireland and Irish interests that which a generation of Parliamentary representatives had failed to accomplish, was a question which he would abstain from expressing any opinion upon, as he had already expressed his opinion regarding it. At the close of the proceedings the whole assemblage knelt to receive his benediction.

The annual report of Sir John Lentaigne, Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, has been issued. It states that there are now nine reformatory schools in Ireland, three for Protestant children and six for Roman Catholics. During the 12 months ending December, 1884, the total number on the books was 1,053, a slight reduction from the previous year. The numbers of each creed were—Roman Catholics, 903; Protestants, 150. Of those committed in 1884, 94 boys, or 47 per cent., and 11 girls, or 30 per cent., were totally illiterate. Sir John Lentaigne animadverts upon the want of judgment and care shown in the distribution of work to the pupils in some schools. He says, "I sometimes find on my inspections young boys knitting stockings, washing, and like unproductive work, by which they cannot earn their bread when they leave the school." The instruction of the girls, however, has always, he says, been very practical, and the results obtained most satisfactory. Hence, a large proportion of the young prisoners easily obtain employment after discharge. The reports as to the conduct in after life of those who have been discharged were generally satisfactory.

A report from Tralee states that on Sunday night, at a place called Ballyduff, two donkeys were tied together and burned. This barbarous outrage, it is stated, has some connection with the purchase of hay from a landlord in the district. At another place called Odorney the house of a farmer named Denis Costello was entered by a party of men, who wanted to take his gun. He said he would not allow them to take it, and would prevent them at the risk of his life. They then called for his daughter, and when the girl made her appearance they cut the hair off her head. The reason alleged for this cowardly outrage is that she spoke to the police and gave them information. Costello is a bog-ranger for Lord Listowel. On Saturday night a rick of hay belonging to Mrs. Breen, of Glencar Hotel, was burned; and on the same night a horse, the property of a man named Sullivan, who had paid his rent, was stabbed to death. The carcases of six bullocks recently stolen from Mr. Fitzgerald, landowner at Castleisland, county Kerry, have been discovered in outhouses belonging to farmers named Dunn and Lane.

Seventeen members of the National Club were summoned on Saturday for poaching on Lord Egmont's estate on the previous Sunday. The cases were postponed, and on the next day the club turned out, and, "accompanied by the local band and over one thousand of the inhabitants of the town of Kanturk, proceeded on the lands of a prominent local landed proprietor and justice of the peace for the county—namely, George Grehan, Esq., of Clonmeen House—and coursed in masterly, sportmanlike (*sic*) style his entire preserves. The vast concourse," we are informed, "was led in person by the president of the club, Robert Nunan, Esq., of New York."

The houses of Patrick O'Shaughnessy and Mary O'Shaughnessy, near Askeaton, county Limerick, were one night last week visited by an armed party, and shots fired through the window and doors, without, however, injuring the inmates. It is stated that the parties attacked have incurred the displeasure of the National League, which is causing a complete reign of terror in the surrounding districts. On Friday last, as a number of labourers were working on Major Browne's farm, Rathkeall, the chapel bell at Croagh was rung, and about one hundred persons assembled immediately from all sides and tried to prevent the labourers continuing work, but without success. It appears that Major Browne, who is at present on the Continent, evicted a man a few weeks since. The Croagh branch of the League have publicly denounced Major Browne as a tyrant, and warned the people against having any dealings with him.

The Cork Corporation, at their meeting on Monday, had under consideration nine applications for compensation by citizens whose windows were smashed during the riots which prevailed in connection with the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. £150 was the total sum claimed, of which £62 was passed. The same body unanimously rejected the application of the Inspector-General of Constabulary for £397 for the maintenance of extra police in the city during the half-year, on the ground that they were only required for Imperial purposes, and not for the ordinary protection of citizens' property.

The bank scare which was commenced at Tipperary a short time ago has extended itself to nearly all places in the south where branches of the Bank of Ireland are established. Even Cork is not free from the panic, which has spread to Tralee, Skibbereen, Bandon, and to nearly all the branches. At Tralee the run was very smart during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in last week, but at no time did it assume any conspicuous proportions. On Friday £75,000 in gold was received at the Tralee branch, and the same evening a consignment of gold was sent on to Listowel to meet any possible emergency there. A large amount of gold has been received in Cork, and some of it has been consigned to the western branches. It transpired that at Bandon for some time past a few of the traders had been refusing Bank of Ireland notes, the object being apparently to boycott the establishment on account of its treatment of the Munster Bank.

Five hundred thousand sovereigns, weighing five tons, reached Dublin last week from the Bank of England. This immense consignment was sent over to the Bank of Ireland, owing to the recent run upon the funds of that institution in the south of Ireland. The gold was conveyed from the North Wall to the bank in five floats, guarded by detectives. The greatest secrecy was observed about its arrival. On Wednesday a similar sum reached Dublin for the Bank of Ireland by one of the London and North-Western boats. It has been brought from the Bank of England to meet the demands of the managers of some of the southern branches where "runs" have taken place, but which have now considerably subsided. The half-million was insured in transit in several English insurance offices. It was divided into lots of £10,000 each, and placed in fifty strong boxes.

Circulars have been issued by the Countess of Kingston and Mr. William Downes Webber, owners of the Kingston estates, one of the largest properties in the South of Ireland, stating that they were willing to afford to the tenantry facilities for becoming owners in fee of their holdings under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act.

Lord Dunalley, of Kilboy, county Tipperary, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. The deceased, who was the third baron, and who had reached the age of 79 years, retired on Wednesday night as usual to his bedroom, and one of the servants, on entering the room, found him sitting on a chair lifeless. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, and succeeded his uncle in 1850. His Lordship is succeeded in the title by his only son, the Hon. O'Callaghan Prittie.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, accompanied by Lady Herbert, arrived in Belfast on Monday evening, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The town was gaily decorated. The Mayor and Town Council met the Viceregal party at the station, where the Town Clerk read an address of welcome. Reference was made in the address to the attachment of the citizens to the Crown and Constitution, and to the numerous warehouses and extensive manufactories which had made Belfast prosperous and its people happy. Lord Carnarvon, in reply, expressed the pleasure it gave him to visit Belfast and to receive such tokens of loyalty. He hoped in the next few days to be able to see for himself, not only the places of business referred to, but also the dwellings of the poor. At the conclusion of the proceedings the party drove to Belvoir Park, the residence of Sir Thomas Bateson. The neighbouring village of Newtownbreda was gaily decorated and illuminated, and in thanking the villagers for their good wishes his Excellency declared that he did so in the Queen's name, not only for the hearty welcome accorded him, but also for loyalty displayed.

On Tuesday his Excellency and Lady Carnarvon were entertained at luncheon in the Townhall by the Mayor, Sir E. J. Harland, J.P., who proposed the health of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Carnarvon, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. His Excellency, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, thanked them for the reception accorded Lady Carnarvon and himself. He thanked them especially for the reception accorded to him on the previous evening, and if he had been obliged to speak then his heart would have been too full for him to give adequate expression. He appreciated the reception very highly, especially as it was in honour of the gracious lady whose portrait hung upon the wall, and who ruled in the hearts of her subjects here. He was sure she had not forgotten the reception she met with in Belfast many years ago, and she had not been forgotten by the inhabitants of Belfast. It was to that gracious lady all their hearts were turned, for she was the head of a great Empire, of which Ireland is only a part. Nothing could shake him in his rooted belief that all parts of this great Empire not only can be, not only are, united, but would be united through all time under the sway of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. He had heard "God save the Queen" sung in some schools in the West of Ireland just as he had heard it sung in one of their schools in Belfast. At the foundation of all their prosperity lay respect for law and order, which had cast protection, so to speak, round the operations of industry and capital. Since he had been in Ireland he had been accused of being more Irish than the Irish themselves. In one respect that was true. He found in an English paper recently a criticism of his unworthy self which implied that he was indifferent to the cause of law and order in the country. He must leave it to those who wrote to justify their position. He would not take the trouble of doing so himself. He would venture to say this, however, that the ruler of Ireland has a very difficult task to fulfil. He has many considerations, many interests, many conflicting views to take into account. When he came there he did not come to tread the heavy round of coercion and repression. He came in the hope that by reverting to the ordinary law he might beget confidence in the masses of the people of the country, and that confidence would engender confidence. It was early, perhaps, to speak on this subject, but he would say that up to the present he did not regret the experiments. He had not been disappointed. He believed a better and kindlier spirit had been evoked in the masses of this warm-hearted and sympathetic nation. He knew English friends entertained apprehensions that there had been a revival of a state of terror and disorder. No one would be more anxiously alive to any evidence of disquiet in the country than he; and, speaking with all possible reserve and caution, he did not see there was anything to justify cause for alarm at the present moment.

Lord Carnarvon was entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening by the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. In replying to the toast of his health, the Viceroy referred to the prevailing depression of trade, and said that not only did he think it wise that the Government should appoint a Commission on Trade, but he heartily rejoiced in it as an act of public policy and advantage. He would remind professors of political economy that the condition of things commercial now and at the time when Free Trade was first adopted as the national policy was wholly different, and that the great founders of Free Trade never dreamt of the state of things which now existed. For his part, he did not hold the doctrines of the very strict school of political economy, for there could be no fixed immutable laws in trade.

The Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Carnarvon left Belfast on Thursday for Downhill, the seat of Sir Hervey Bruce, M.P. In passing through the town of Ballymena, on their way to Downhill, they were presented with a congratulatory address by the Town Commissioners. At Coleraine, co. Derry, two addresses were presented from the Town and Harbour Commissioners. The Viceregal party afterwards proceeded by special train to Downhill. Yesterday (Friday) they paid a visit to the Giants' Causeway, and to-day (Saturday) will leave for Londonderry, where addresses will be presented to the Lord-Lieutenant, and where the party will be entertained at luncheon. In the evening they will proceed to Baronscourt, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn, where they will remain till Monday. They will then continue their journey to Armagh, afterwards leaving for Dublin.

Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., who was appointed on May 2 last to be Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Pekin, has resigned the post, and will reassume the direction of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. The Shanghai telegram referred to in our last issue, stating that Mr. James Hart has been appointed Inspector-General is, therefore, incorrect. The cause is that, satisfactory arrangements failing to be made for the successor to Sir Robert, he has decided to reassume his old post. Many influences have been at work in several directions, which probably offer too great a conflict to be arranged in a compatible manner. The change is in no way due to the fact of a Conservative Government having come into power since the appointment. The reasons are to be looked for in Pekin, and still more, Tientsin. Though the British Government have lost the services of an able man, Sir Robert's influence in favour of British interests could probably be exerted in quite as great a degree as the Inspector-General of Customs as in the position of British Minister. It is a pity, however, that, with reference to a successor, had Sir Robert finally taken up his new post, political influences have been so strongly introduced into the magnificent service that the Inspector-General has raised as a monument to his name; for it has been the absence of these influences in the past which has promoted so much efficiency in the service.—*London and China Telegraph.*

The Bishop of Peterborough opened new schools at Peterborough on Thursday, and made his first public appearance since his prolonged illness. He referred to the importance of religious as well as secular education in order that children might grow up capable citizens.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

A great Conservative demonstration will be held in Chirk Castle Park, Denbighshire, North Wales, on the 26th inst., when Mr. Puleston, M.P., Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., and other gentlemen will speak.

The date of Lord Rosebery's visit to Sheffield has been fixed for the 20th of October. He will then take a prominent part in the proceedings connected with the opening of a Reform Club, and will probably address a meeting in the evening.

The first indication of how the Irish Nationalists are going to carry on the campaign in England at the next election was afforded on Sunday night at Birmingham, when at a large meeting of Irishmen, after a local barrister (Mr. Daly) had delivered a fiery address on Ireland's wrongs, a resolution was unanimously passed pledging Birmingham Irishmen to vote and act according to the counsels and dictates of the Irish National Parliamentary party.

Mr. E. CLARKE, M.P., speaking at a meeting of Manchester Conservatives on Monday, said it was impossible for England to grant a separate Parliament to the Irish people with full authority over their national concerns. To do so would be simply to involve them in domestic difficulties, which would result in domestic warfare, and this must inevitably lead to the reconquest of Ireland. But this declaration of Mr. Parnell was not new, and English statesmen had nothing new to say upon it. As to the policy of the Liberals, he said that, instead of "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," the Liberals would have to inscribe on their electoral banner during the coming contest "Ransom and Restitution," a policy which he described as being a compound of brigandage and pillage.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, M.P., on Saturday night addressed the members of the Hull Constitutional Club, and said that as the Conservative Administration had only been a very short time in power, and had had as much as they could do to take up the tangled skein that had been left by their opponents, no Radical would expect them to be ready at that moment with the Navy or proper defence of the seaports. Yet he could tell them that the subject had occupied the constant and close attention of the present Board of Admiralty, and that they intended to do what they could in the short time that was left before the general election. If the country was so good, and he ventured to say so wise, as to return Lord Salisbury and his colleagues to office at that election, he could promise them that before a second election took place the seaports of the country would be in a very different condition of defence, and he hoped the Navy would be more adequate to the demands upon it than it had been for many years. The speaker next referred to the recent war panic, which he contended was brought about by the blindness and blundering of the late Government, and said that even Radicals admitted that the eleven millions had been wasted. Criticising Mr. Chamberlain, he denied that he was a statesman, and said that to the action of Mr. Chamberlain was due the murders and the anarchy in Ireland, the state of South Africa, and the failure of the English policy in the Soudan and in India. It was due to Mr. Chamberlain and those who thought with him that the Russians had advanced so near to our Indian possessions. He was very fond of the Russians, and had invited them to draw near to India. He (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) did not blame the Russians, who would have been foolish not to have accepted the invitation of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, but it was very hard, he thought, upon India that that country should be asked to pay so many millions for it. The policy of the Government all throughout—in Ireland, in South Africa, and in India—had been one huge blunder, and there was nothing which Radicals so much hated as the supremacy of England.

Sir R. WEBSTER, addressing a public meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday night, alluded to a statement made by his opponent, Mr. Ashley, M.P., to the effect that he had stated that the land laws of England were all that could be desired, and that the electors could have nothing to expect from him because he was perfectly satisfied with the land laws as they now existed. He was sorry Mr. Ashley should have misrepresented him, because he was not at all satisfied with the land laws of this country, and he wished to put before the electors what he thought was wrong and required amendment, and what he thought ought to be amended consistently with justice to those who owned property at the present time. What he did say was that people who were going about the country, and telling men who for the first time were going to exercise the franchise that the chief difficulties about our land laws depended on the law of primogeniture, were only misleading those who listened to them. He unhesitatingly said that that was not by far the only difficulty. There were difficulties of a far more important nature that required great attention at the hands of the Legislature. If the agricultural labourer or any elector was led to think that he was going to be benefited by attacking the class who now held the ground, and that the law of primogeniture prevented his obtaining a portion of the land, it was a most misleading idea, and an argument which ought never to be used at all. As a lawyer, and one who had studied the subject deeply, and feeling fully the responsibility of his utterances, he was bound to say that there was no part of the land of this country which could not be sold to-morrow if the owner desired to dispose of it. He did not include the mansion-house attached to any particular estate. Instead of being satisfied with the land laws, he should like to state what complaints he had to make against them. The real matter that called for attention in connection with the transfer of land at the present time was the expense of the sale. He did not hesitate to say that he had in the Isle of Wight known of transfers of small pieces of property worth only £400 or £500 which had cost £40 or £50 for the transfer, perhaps more than two years' income of the property. He would gladly do anything he could to make land as easily transferable as a horse or a cow or a chair, or anything of the kind. But they must remember that it was a very much more difficult thing than they thought, because when a man had purchased a few acres of land he would not carry it in his pocket or put it in his cupboard, nor could he be always walking round it and exercising acts of ownership, or watching day and night to see whether people were infringing on his rights. He must have something in the shape of legal documents to prove his ownership. But so far as he was concerned, as a member of his honourable profession he would do anything in his power to assist the facilitating of transfer, so as to enable persons who had the money to get land on cheap and easy terms. He would not, however, be a party to any scheme which sought to transfer land from its rightful owner to another without a fair representative value of that land passing from one to the other. There was another thing upon which he felt strongly, and that was that the tenant's interest in improvements should be respected to the very fullest degree. If a man had improved land he was desirous of leaving he should have the benefit of his improvements. After critisising the Ground Game Act of 1881, which he said was not of the slightest benefit or use to the tenant farmer unless a good understanding existed between him and the landlord, he referred to another matter which he said he regarded as of vital importance to the nation, and which ought to be taken into most serious consideration by the electors of England. He alluded to the condition of the Navy at the present time. They knew that the Liberal party had spent more during their Ministry than the Conservative party upon the Navy of this country, and yet what was the condition of that Navy? Having looked into the thing most carefully, he did not hesitate to tell them that at a time when there was a reasonable fear of a serious contest with Russia, at a time when we were within a measurable distance of a war with Russia, the Navy of this country was not in a condition which would have enabled it properly to cope with the adversary by whom she might have found herself confronted. (A Voice: "It isn't now.") He doubted very much whether it was at the present time, but this he would say, that although the Conservative Government had only been in office a period of something like two months, they had shown not only their desire but their intention of putting things right as soon as they possibly could.

Speaking at Ryde on Monday night, the Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, M.P., Liberal candidate for the Isle of Wight, said he would like to see all nations united in the bond of free trade, because he believed it would do away with the wars which disgraced our humanity and civilisation. Notwithstanding the evidence of protection in foreign countries, he maintained that free trade was a good thing for England. Trade with foreign nations was of necessity reciprocal, for if we sent for corn from any country we must in return send them some of our manufactures. The Conservative Government had decided on a Commission on Trade, but in the absence of competent men they could do nothing. It was simply an electioneering trick.

The West Wilts Association on Monday held a picnic at Longleat-park, which was lent for the purpose by the Marquis of Bath. During the afternoon a large open-air meeting was held, over which Mr. C. N. P. Phipps, M.P., presided. Among those present on the platform, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, Lord Weymouth, Lord Harris, Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., Sir Henry Hoare, and Colonel Honeywood. Lord HARRIS, in speaking on a resolution of confidence in the Government, said that at the next election the land laws would be a most important question. He ridiculed the notion of the nationalisation of land, and the phrase "freedom of land" he thought dangerous and misleading. He maintained that the Constitutional party was desirous that the land should be free in one sense, although not in the sense used by the Radicals. What they wanted was a cheaper means of conveyance. So far as that was concerned the Constitutional party were unanimous in its favour, while, on the other hand, the Radical party were not. He had only to point to the difference of opinion between Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain to support that view.

Lord E. CAVENDISH opened his campaign as a candidate for the representation of West Derbyshire by addressing a crowded meeting at Sudbury on Monday night. After criticising the action of the Government in appointing a Commission on Trade, his Lordship dealt at length with the land question. He expressed the opinion that the Agricultural Holdings Act had conferred great benefits upon farmers, and that the relations existing between landlord and tenant were on a sounder basis than some would lead them to suppose. He was in favour of the land being held by greater numbers than at present, although he could not go so far as some in that matter. He considered it would be a disastrous day for this country if they cut up the land into too small holdings. Alluding to Ireland, he compared the speeches delivered recently by Lord R. Churchill and Lord Hartington, and said he thought the utterance of the latter would commend itself more than that of the former, even to some Tories. Speaking for his brother, he wished emphatically to assert that nothing would ever induce him to agree with any proposals which had for their object the dismemberment of England from Ireland. With regard to the differences which were said to exist between sections of the Liberal party, he felt no great alarm, believing that the advanced party would be prepared, as they always had been, to make concessions, and thus enable them to continue to pull together in opposing a combination of Tories and Parnellites. A vote of confidence in his Lordship was passed.

Mr. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL on Saturday night addressed a mass meeting at the Albert Hall, Sheffield, as Liberal candidate for the central division of the borough. He said that, supposing when Parliament met after the general election the Liberals had such a majority as he believed they would have, one of the first things that ought to be done was the appointing of a committee to see that the criminal Law Amendment Act would not become a dead letter. The next matter that ought to occupy the attention of the new Parliament should be a radical reform in the procedure in the House of Commons. There should also be a complete reform in the constitution of the House of Lords. His sympathies were in complete unison with the temperance party, but he believed far more good would be accomplished in this direction by individual and conscientious appeal rather than by legislation. He declined to support a Bill for local option as applied to boroughs or towns, believing that no less an area than counties should be dealt with in that manner. Passing on to the subject of Ireland, he contended that the privileges enjoyed by England with regard to local government and in all other respects should be extended to the former country without favour or greater freedom being allowed. Turning to the question of the shipping laws, Mr. Plimsoll said he relinquished his seat on the understanding that the late Government would take up the points at which he was especially aiming, and he was bound to say they had tried to redeem their promise. They had not accomplished all he expected, but had done a great deal. They had interfered with the dreadfully murderous plan of shipping grain cargoes without bulkheads to prevent shifting, and not a single vessel had been lost through that cause since 1880. Deck-loading in winter had, however, still to be dealt with, as well as the undermanning of vessels; and imprisonment for refusal to go to sea must be abolished. He was now ready, with the assistance of Sheffield electors, to go hand-in-hand with Mr. Chamberlain to remedy the evils which still existed. Mr. Plimsoll expressed his willingness to propose that members of Parliament who signed declarations of necessity should be paid a salary, after the same manner as ex-Cabinet Ministers, and announced himself a supporter of Disestablishment and of the absolute repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT at Malton on Thursday replied to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at Warrington, and said Mr. Chamberlain adhered to his programme, which might be summed up thus—to excite class hatred and social revolution at home, to alienate our friends abroad, and to embarrass the Queen's Ministers in their foreign relations. With regard to Russia, Mr. Chamberlain was furious because the Conservative Government had not made a *casus belli* out of the maltreatment of a Persian servant of our Acting Consul at Meshed; but the facts were different from what he had stated. Mr. Chamberlain's remarks upon the Zanzibar business were most preposterous, and he was doing his best to stir up a feeling against the greatest Power in Europe, and one really friendly to England. What was the truth about Zanzibar? The Sultan had renounced in favour of Germany his claims to the protectorate over certain inland districts; and Mr. Chamberlain committed himself to the astonishing proposition that the trade with these regions was worth a dozen New Guineas to England. The commerce of England had not been seriously affected by German action in Zanzibar, whilst there was somethings more valuable and more precious to this country than the trade of a dozen Zanzibars, and that was the friendship and the alliance of the greatest and most reliable Power in Europe, the splendid people and Empire of Germany. That friendship was driven from England by the follies of Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues. In consequence of their isolation in Europe everything they undertook failed and came to a ridiculous collapse. The late Ministry were constantly at the sword's point with the French Republic. They brought Russia 700 miles nearer to India, and had therefore to spend £7,000,000 of British money in panic haste, and to impose an extra £13,000,000 of burden upon the Indian people. They made the most absurd fiascoes in their Egyptian, Chinese, and Asiatic policies, mainly because they always took the greatest pains to make the dominant influence of the German Government antagonistic to them. Lord Salisbury had had the statesmanship to revert to the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and to re-establish the old *entente* with Germany, ~~which~~ Mr. Gladstone, like Emile Ollivier, with a light heart, destroyed. Everything was now going well with British interests abroad. Russia was quieting down. The difficult Egyptian problem would be, he trusted, permanently settled, with due regard to the right of the Ottoman Porte to the claims of the Egyptian people, and, above all, to the vital interests of England in Egypt. But Mr. Chamberlain's wildest flight was with regard to the Egyptian Loan. Lord Salisbury had loyally carried out the engagements made by his predecessors. He succeeded in issuing the loan to save Egypt from bankruptcy which Mr. Gladstone could not issue. Mr. Chamberlain's home programme was rather an expensive one. A Radical Government was nothing if it was not extravagant; its motto was "the highest expenditure with the lowest efficiency." It had given a Budget of one hundred millions, a deficit of fifteen millions, and extra burdens of thirteen millions upon India, besides a heavy annual charge upon the burdened taxpayers of the country. Mr. Chamberlain now proposses to add to the taxes of the country by making education free, and by forming local boards to buy land at a fair price from landowners and to let it out to the rural labourers. If the ratepayers do not object, it might almost be worth while to try the experiment. There was a simpler way open to Mr. Chamberlain. Land was now a drug in the market. The difficulty was not to buy but to sell, and if rich capitalists like Mr. Chamberlain who had made their large fortunes out of the toil and sweat of the working-classes, wished to be generous to the agricultural labourers, what was to prevent them from buying some of the cheap land that was flooding the markets and letting it out on easy terms to the labourers. He did not think they would find men like Mr. Chamberlain dipping into their own pockets to benefit others. The truth was that in most districts the labourers could have as much land to cultivate as they wished, without all this cumbrous and costly machinery. Why, they would cost more than the School Boards, and prove infinitely less useful. As a rule, labourers preferred their weekly wages, which were certain, to the uncertainty of making a living out of land. (Cheers). Mr. Chamberlain did not say much to heal the breach between the Radicals and the Moderate Liberals. He described the latter as "arm-chair politicians," as "dreamers," and as "political Rip Van Winkles," and the programme of those he ridicules under these titles was that of Lord Hartington. He believed the agricultural labourers were too sensible to be misled by these Radical demagogues. The working classes in towns had been thoroughly undeceived; they recognised that nearly every pledge given by the Liberal Party in 1880 had been unfulfilled. They had seen no peace, no prosperity, no national credit ensue from the Liberal Ministry. Wars this country has had—wars incessant, unjust, sanguinary, expensive, and disastrous. Such peace as the Liberal Government dearly purchased was dishonourable, costly, and the parent of fresh troubles.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT SHEFFIELD.

Lord Randolph Churchill was present on the 4th inst. at a large meeting called by the Sheffield Conservative and Constitutional Association, in the Albert Hall, Sheffield, and in reply to a resolution of confidence in the Government, entered into a detailed criticism of Lord Hartington's recent speech at Waterfoot, with a view of showing that there was nothing before the country which could be relied upon as representing anything like the united Liberal policy. To this fact, the want of union among Liberals on political questions, he attributed Lord Hartington's disinclination to deal with controversial topics, and he asked if the people of this country were likely to place confidence in leaders who had no settled opinions or who were afraid or ashamed to avow them. Lord Hartington had said in effect that he has to wait until the general election occurs before he knows what changes his party may think right to propose for the benefit of the country, and what positions, political or otherwise, his party will think proper to defend or to attack. This was about as remarkable and glaring a specimen of the debased kind of opportunism which was unfortunately the mark of the Liberal party at the present day as could be found. But there was good reason for this evasion, for neither upon the questions of Disestablishment and Disendowment, the abolition of the House of Lords, the Land Laws, the Irish question, or any other prominent subject, was there anything like unity of opinion among the party; but, on the contrary, on most of these questions they were hopelessly divided. Lord Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and other prominent members of the party, had all expressed opposite views on these and other points. The Conservative Government, he maintained, had given an indication of the policy they would pursue by appointing a Commission on Trade, and by the legislation they had accomplished since taking office. But the Liberals had refused to take any part in the Royal Commission on Trade, and this appeared to be the only point on which they were united—they would have nothing to do with any inquiry the results of which might probably improve and revive the trade of England. Let them again, the noble Lord continued, take the land question; and what does Lord Hartington say about Mr. Chamberlain's proposals? He says:—"I will frankly admit that I do not believe in the efficacy or the advantage of any of these proposals arbitarily and forcibly to redistribute the land of the country." Are you going to replace in office, in order to deal with the land question, a man who dismisses as impracticable all the schemes for the reform of the Land Laws which his most influential colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, considers elementary and essential. Lord Hartington dismisses them all; he says they are worthless, and on the whole I agree with Lord Hartington. Referring to Lord Hartington's observations with regard to the policy of the Government towards Ireland, he said:—"I utterly deny that in the sense of Lord Hartington's expression we have spoken any 'soft words' to the Irish members. He says we have made some promises and we have given some hopes, 'which, however indefinite, have undoubtedly given to Ireland an impression that the present Government intend to inaugurate some change of policy.' Well, undoubtedly we do intend to 'inaugurate a change of policy.' On that point I have never had the slightest doubt in my own mind. It would be very difficult to pursue the policy of the late Government in Ireland. It was a policy so unfortunate that it produced a social revolution and very nearly produced a civil war. It was a policy which was well described as an alternate admixture of kicks and caresses. It was a policy which so exasperated Irishmen, which maddened and irritated that imaginative and warm-hearted race, that I firmly believe that no amount of legislative power, no amount of extra constitutional authority, and no amount of bayonets and military, would, if the late Government had remained very long in office, have prevented disturbances and outbreaks of a serious character in Ireland. That will not be the policy of the present Government in Ireland—and I quite admit that we are going to endeavour to inaugurate a new policy in Ireland." As to the Crimes Act, he added, "Lord Spencer, when Lord Carnarvon communicated in the House of Lords the policy of the present Government with regard to the non-renewal of the Crimes Act, did not offer a single word in opposition, nor explain a single one of the reasons which had induced him to insist on a contrary policy being pursued by the present Government. These are considerations which I think you ought to remember and to think over when you find Lord Hartington bringing these violent and random accusations against the present Ministry. I have never disguised from myself or from anyone else that in that decision which the Government took they assumed a great responsibility; but I claim that their action was acquiesced in by the public of the three kingdoms, and I think it is to their credit at any rate that for the first time for many years a great act of policy towards Ireland has been adopted by the Government and by Parliament, which has obtained practically popular unanimity. In conclusion, the noble Lord said: "As one who has recently devoted much study to these subjects, I cannot refrain from saying to Lord Hartington, after reading his speech, 'If this is really all that you can bring yourself to utter on political questions; if you cannot indicate any difference in political principle between yourself, your friends, and the Government which is now in power; if, on the contrary, you are absolutely compelled by the honesty of your nature to indicate the strongest possible difference of political principle with a certain section of the Liberal party with whom for years you have uselessly and vainly tried to agree, then I say that you have no longer a right, as a patriot and as a citizen, to oppose a Government and a party merely on the ground of certain old antiquated names which are merely the relics of effete controversies. You have no longer a right to act with the party of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, who not only would destroy and shatter the Constitution of England, but would also shatter and destroy with it that great party of the Revolution Whigs, under whose care, guidance, and patriotism that noble Constitution was founded and framed.' Lord Hartington, as time goes on and the general election approaches, finds

himself unable to escape from their vague generalities on political questions, still unable to express anything but the strongest possible disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain and his following; then I say to him before all of you, not by any backstair intrigue, and not by any secret negotiations, but in face of this great meeting held in this great town and before all England, I say to Lord Hartington and his friends and his following words which were said to men two, thousand years ago nearly, who were destined to become great political guides, I say to Lord Hartington, and I say to his friends, 'Come over and help us.'"

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT WARRINGTON

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a public meeting at Warrington on Tuesday night. Having remarked that for the first time in our history the Parliament which would shortly assemble at Westminster would be representative, in the full sense, of the people of the country, and that the programme which suited the late electorate was much too restricted for the new constituencies, in which the working classes form three-fifths or three-fourths of the whole number of voters, he went on to notice the charges of disunion in the Liberal party. Replying to Lord Randolph Churchill's speech, he remarked that the Liberals would settle such differences as existed among themselves without Tory interference. Lord Randolph had declared that the Government policy would be in every point to oppose the domestic policy of Mr. Chamberlain; but that declaration only came after the Government had conceded to Mr. Chamberlain every single point on which he had the misfortune to differ with the moderate Liberals; and now, without a word of acknowledgment, without a shadow of reason, except party exigencies and party interests, the Tories had appropriated every item of his programme. Having charged the Government with carrying out the policy of the late Ministry which in Opposition they had condemned, Mr. Chamberlain went on to speak of Ireland. He acknowledged that it was a point of good augury, now that a new struggle was beginning, that Mr. Parnell should have set his face sternly against everything in the nature of riot and disorder. Having enumerated the various points of Mr. Parnell's programme, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"If these, and these alone, are the terms on which Mr. Parnell's support is to be obtained, I will not enter into the compact. This new programme of Mr. Parnell involves a great extension of anything we have hitherto known or understood by Home Rule. The powers he claims for his support in Parliament exist in the State Legislature of the American Union, which has hitherto been the type and model of the Irish demands. If this claim were conceded, we might as well for ever abandon the hope of maintaining a United Kingdom, and we should establish within thirty miles of our shores a new foreign country, animated from outside with unfriendly intentions towards ourselves. Such a policy as that I firmly believe would be disastrous and ruinous to Ireland herself. It would be dangerous to the security of this country, and under those circumstances I hold that we are bound to take every step in our power to avert so great a calamity."

Mr. Chamberlain would, however, concede the widest possible measure of domestic government to the Irish people, as he would concede it to the people of England and Scotland. He next referred to the Radical programme, and said that if they could not convince their Liberal allies of the justice and the reasonableness of their views, then, with whatever reluctance, they must part company and go to the people for the ultimate decision.

"We have been looking to the extension of the franchise in order to bring into prominence questions which have been too long neglected. The great problem of our civilisation is unsolved. We have to account for and grapple with the mass of misery and destitution in our midst, contrasted as it is with the evidences of abundant wealth and teeming prosperity. It is a problem which some men would put aside by reference to the eternal laws of supply and demand, to the necessity for freedom of contract, and to the sanctity of every private right in property. These phrases are the convenient cant of selfish wealth. They are no answer to our questions. I could understand the reason for timidity in dealing with this matter so long as a Government was merely the expression of the will and prejudices of a limited few. Under these circumstances there might well be reason for refusing to entrust it with greater functions and higher powers for the relief of undeserved misery and distress. But now, when at last we have a Government of the people, and by the people, we will go on; we will make it a Government for the people, in which all shall co-operate in order to secure to every man his natural rights—his right to existence and to a fair enjoyment of it. I shall be told to-morrow this is Socialism. (A Voice: 'Never mind; give us a bit more of it.') I have learned not to be afraid of words flung in my face in place of argument. Of course it is Socialism. The poor law is Socialism. The Education Act is Socialism. The great part of our municipal work is Socialism. Every kindly act of legislation by which the community recognises its responsibility and obligations to its poorer members is Socialism, and it is none the worse for that. Our object is the elevation of the poor, of the masses of the people—a levelling up which shall do something to remove the excessive inequalities in the social condition of the people, which is now one of the greatest dangers, as well as the greatest injury, to the State."

For the solution of the problem the Radicals propose to extend the functions, the powers, of local authorities. They would proceed on the lines already adopted in the Irish Land Act, in the Irish Labourers Act, in the Artisans' Dwellings Act, the Housing of the Poor Act, and in some of the Public Health Acts. They proposed to give to popular representative authorities the right to obtain land for all public purposes on its fair value without paying an extortionate price to the landowner for the privilege of re-entering on what was the original possession of the whole of the community. They proposed also that the local authority in every district, under proper conditions, should have power to let land for labourers' allotments, artisans' dwellings, and small holdings. Proceeding to deal with the proposal for free education, Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that an addition to the Income-tax of three-farthings in the pound would be sufficient to throw open to-morrow every school-house throughout the land. Among other points in the Radical programme, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the question of the revision of the taxation, the taxation of unoccupied land, of sporting land, rents, and royalties.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The Education Department has issued an Order regulating the forthcoming triennial election of the School Board for London. The Board will consist, as heretofore, of 55 members, to be elected for the several divisions as follows:—Chelsea, 5; City, 4; Finsbury, 6; Greenwich, 4; Hackney, 5; East Lambeth, 4; West Lambeth, 6; Marylebone, 7; Southwark, 4; Tower Hamlets, 5; and Westminster, 5. Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., will be the Returning Officer, and he will have as Deputy Returning Officers the Vestry Clerks of the principal parishes in each Division, except in the case of the City, where the Secondary will act as his deputy. The Election is fixed to take place on Monday, the 2nd of November. On or before Saturday, the 3rd of October, the Returning Officers are to publish notices of the Election. After publication of the notice of Election, but not later than Friday, the 9th of October, at four o'clock, any person may be nominated as a candidate for any Division by a nomination paper stating the Division for which the candidate is nominated, and his Christian name, surname, place of abode, and description. Such nomination paper must be subscribed (in the case of the City Division) by two persons entitled to vote for Common Councilmen, and (in the case of any other Division) by two ratepayers of such Division. The subscribers must add their places of abode and descriptions, and the premises in the Division for which they are respectively rated. The Deputy Returning Officer must forthwith send notice of such nomination to each candidate. On or before Tuesday, the 13th October, the names, places of abode, and descriptions of the several candidates nominated are to be advertised by the Deputy Returning Officers in one or more of the newspapers circulating in their respective Divisions. Any candidate for a Division may be withdrawn by delivering, on or before Saturday, the 17th October, to the Deputy Returning Officer, a notice of such withdrawal signed by the candidate. If, after four o'clock on Saturday, the 17th October, no more persons remain as candidates for a Division than there are members to be elected for such Division, the Deputy Returning Officer shall certify the same to the Returning Officer, and such persons shall be deemed to be elected on the day fixed for the Election. But if more persons remain as candidates for a Division than there are members to be elected, the Deputy Returning Officer must publish the names of such candidates, and give notice that a poll will be taken on Monday, the 2nd November, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and eight o'clock in the afternoon. No public-house is to be used as a polling-place, or for the purpose of an Election. The persons entitled to vote for the members of the School Board to be elected for the City Division shall be the same persons as would be entitled to vote in case of an election of Common Councilmen for the City. The persons entitled to vote for the members of the School Board to be elected for the Divisions other than the City shall be the ratepayers, as defined by the Elementary Education Acts, 1870-1873. Any persons assessed or liable to the last rate, or contribution in the nature of a rate, in respect of property, are to be entitled to vote in the election of members for the Division within which such place, or any part thereof, is situate. The voting will be by ballot, and every voter for a Division will be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of the members of the School Board to be elected for such Division, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit.

DAILY DANGERS.

There is among the satires of Juvenal a very quaint and pleasant one, in which he, in a sort of imaginary argument with a friend, sets out the disadvantages of living in the city of Rome, as it existed in his day—the *mille pericula sæva urbis*. His friend is tired of Rome, where he finds it impossible to get a living honestly; so he has resolved to plant himself at Cumæ—a sort of Roman Walton-on-the-Naze, only more picturesque. Queenborough, indeed, would be nearer the mark than Walton; for it is close to London and is utterly deserted, although it once returned two members to Parliament and is incorporated as a borough by Royal charter. At Cumæ, Juvenal's friend thinks he can live happily on his little income and escape all the worries of life in Rome. Juvenal enumerates the danger of being run-over in the street; of being assaulted by some truculent bully; of being suddenly called to your last account by a falling tile or chimney-pot. Then, too, there are the filth and the stench of city life; there is the constant danger of a fire (ancient Rome had no fire-brigade); and there is the general hopelessness of making your way unless you can attach yourself to the retinue of some great man.

The daily dangers of life in London, says the *St. James's Gazette*, are very much the same as those enumerated by Juvenal, and we have added to the list many of our own invention. Rome, in the days of Juvenal, was in many ways safer than London in our own time. The ancient city was not covered over-head with a network of telegraph wires. It was not intersected by canals along which heavy barges were allowed to go loaded up with a full cargo of gunpowder, and to blow up now and again, wrecking the neighbourhood for half a mile or so all round. Ancient Rome was not undermined by mile upon mile of gas-mains, liable at any moment to explode violently and to reduce a street to ruins as complete as if it had been bombarded in the course a siege. Neither had Juvenal any notion of what happens when a boiler explodes in a populous neighbourhood—a thing growing as common in London as the bursting of a water-main in the streets. He grumbles a good deal about the filthy state of the roads and the danger of being run over. Rome, no doubt, was very badly paved, and hardly lighted at all. But the Roman vehicles had no springs, and four miles an hour was considered an extraordinary pace. There were no tramcars, omniouses, cabs, or butchers' carts. There was certainly nothing in the slightest degree to compare with the scene to be witnessed at midday in front of the Mansion House or at the bottom of Parliament-street. As for the Roman "rough," he seems to have very much resembled our own rough, but to have been much more effectually hunted down. On the whole, indeed, the picture which Juvenal draws of Rome contrasts very favourably with that which probably nine out of ten of us would be disposed to draw of London. He complains, it is true, of the noise and disturbance made by a rich man going home late at night with an escort of link-bearers and other slaves, but he probably would be much more annoyed if the rich man had dashed round the corner in his brougham at ten miles an hour, or made traps for pedestrians by covering the street with carpets.

Still, many of the dangers of London are more imaginary than real. We should not trouble about them if our "Acta Diurna" did not call our attention to their existence. After all, few Londoners run much risk of losing life or limb by a gas explosion, or a falling chimney, or an overhead wire, or the bursting of a boiler, or the sudden detonation of a gasometer. But the returns of the Registrar-General show that all pedestrians incur a very considerable risk of being run over. To cross the Strand on a foggy night, just as the theatres are closing, is a task involving far more danger than a run to Edinburgh or to Holyhead by the mail express. And, as for the inconveniences of life in London they are simply infinite. The bachelor who has his club, and whose lodgings are only round the corner, may find life pleasant enough, even though his income be moderate. And so it is with the rich man. It needs very little self-denial to live in Grosvenor-square or Carlton House-terrace. But for a householder of moderate means life in London is full of infinite little annoyances which Juvenal never foresaw. There is the daily journey by railway or cab or omnibus or tram; there are the endless disputes with the gas company and the water company. Butchers and bakers and other retail tradesmen are probably much the same as they were in the days of the Roman satirist. London mud has a peculiar dirtiness of its own. Ancient Rome had no soot and no fogs; although, indeed, the essential conditions of life alter very little, however much its circumstances and conditions may vary. There are many who think that if a man has enough upon which to live in the country, with sufficient provision for those who are dear to him, he must be singularly blind to his own comfort if he lives in London. He will find his way to Cumæ and make the Sibyl a gift of one more citizen. Such as these desire to escape Show Sundays, *conversaziones*, May Meetings, scientific lectures, and "ten o'clocks." Nor is London wholly free from something analogous to what Juvenal thought the direst infliction of a Roman season—*Augusto recitantes mense poetas:* the distinguished *littérateur* of the period reciting the last offspring of his brain to a weary assembly of critics and friends assembled to listen in a close room and the very hottest weather.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The *Athenæum*, speaking of the removal of the National Portrait Gallery to Bethnal Green on loan for a period of two years (at least), says:—"This banishment, as some may think it, to the far East has the advantage of at once removing the collection from the increasing perils of fire which threaten it in the present locality. There is every reason to believe that the structure of the Bethnal Green Museum is in itself fire-proof, and, moreover, comparatively free from surrounding dangers.

"The steady growth of the collection has been marked by the changes in the locality provided for it. At the time of the foundation of the Gallery, in 1856, preparations were being made for the great exhibition of art treasures at Manchester which was opened on the 5th of May in the following year. One of the leading features of the Manchester exhibition was the 'British Portrait Gallery,' which contained some 450 portraits (including miniatures), and was the largest collection of historical characters at that time ever made. It was formed and arranged with great knowledge by Mr. Peter Cunningham, and the result has no doubt exercised considerable influence on the management of the National Portrait Gallery, and was also of service in preparing for the gigantic loan collections which were opened at South Kensington in 1866 and lasted three successive years.

"The National Portrait Gallery now contains 747 portraits, many of which are due to the generosity of private individuals and to public bodies having the power of disposing of their property, like the Society of Judges and Serjeants-at-Law constituting Serjeants' Inn. When the Gallery was first established a private house was more than sufficient to contain it, and a locality was provided in Great George-street, Westminster. There, as soon as pictures enough had been collected, amounting to a little over fifty, and arranged in two or three small rows, the public were admitted, January, 1859. In the course of twelve years the number of portraits had swelled to 288, and the walls of rooms, staircase, and passages on the ground floor were crammed with pictures and busts. Government then assigned a small portion of the large long building at South Kensington, which had been constructed for the great 1862 Exhibition. This was understood to be only a provisional accommodation, pending the construction of a building expressly adapted for the purpose. At that time the windows of the Gallery looked over a beautiful and well-planted garden. Not even the Albert Hall broke the line of trees and sky, and the side structures, built later as the East and West Picture Galleries, were unthought of. For some years, during the annual exhibitions held in the rest of this long building, the national portraits were closely packed in a single long room on the upper floor, the only access to which was by a circuitous route outside the building, the main entrance being reserved for admission of visitors to the popular exhibition. Although under these circumstances the existence of a National Portrait Gallery could be very little known to the public in general, the collection steadily increased, and when the "annual" exhibitions were discontinued more space was obtained. This at first was merely possession of the upper portion of the great western staircase, the walls of which only sufficed for display of the newly acquired pictures from Serjeants' Inn. Soon after this possession of one portion of the lofty central room was conceded, and when in 1879 the collection was enriched by the numerous historical portraits from the British Museum, more extensive changes became necessary. Then the Gallery was closed for months to the public, and the entire ground floor beneath the rooms already in occupation was put at the disposal of the trustees. On this occasion the pictures were entirely rearranged and set in chronological order. But great improvements were afterwards made in the construction of the Gallery, which led also to the economisation of space.

"The long row of windows which in an unbroken line occupied the whole of the northern wall, and consequently prevented by the glare of light pictures facing them from being properly seen, were all stopped up. An additional wall was thereby gained, and skylights were opened in the roof, which by the sloping construction of the beams lent itself admirably to this arrangement. These changes were effected in the course of 1882. The result has been highly satisfactory, and it is hardly possible to imagine a more perfectly lighted gallery for the display of pictures on all four sides. Sculpture was also well provided for in a vestibule at the entrance with skylights inserted above, which had hitherto had only a flat dark roof. The dignified white marble monument by Campbell to Mrs. Siddons, presented in late years by Mr. James Gibson Craig, placed in this room, attests the fitness of the arrangement. From this period the Gallery has been open every day to the public excepting Fridays, which, as at Hampton Court Palace, are reserved for the necessary cleaning. The accession of the great picture, in the course of this summer, of the 'House of Commons in 1793,' largely contributed to stimulate the interest of the public in the Gallery. It is reported that this picture, and also the very important historical scene of the 'Interior of Old Somerset House during the Conference of 1604,' purchased from the Hamilton Palace Collection, will not accompany the rest to Bethnal Green. By permission of the trustees and director of the National Gallery, these pictures will find a temporary habitation in Trafalgar-square.

"On looking through the catalogue of portraits now forming the national collection, it is remarkable that the first picture received was a gift, and the portrait of Shakespeare, and the first purchase was 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' an authentic picture, which came from Downton, Sir Walter's own residence.

"The last picture now on the list is also very significant. It is the gift of an Emperor and the work of a foreign artist, comprising nearly one hundred portraits, and represents the House of Commons under the Ministry of Mr. Pitt, during one of the most eventful periods in the history of the British nation.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Festival of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester opened on Monday under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge. The conductor, Dr. Langdon Colborne, had succeeded in getting together some of the best materials at command, the vocalists including Madame Albani, Miss Hilda Coward, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Madame Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Harper Kearton, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Carrodus was leader of the band; Mr. Dove (organist of Winchester) presided at the organ; and Mr. C. L. Williams, Mus.Bac. (Gloucester), the pianoforte. A temporary organ was erected in the Cathedral nave. The first day was devoted to the usual full rehearsals of the bulk of the vocal portion of the week's programme.

On Tuesday morning at the Cathedral there was a special musical service, the Rev. Prebendary Poole preaching the sermon. He took for his text, "That which was lacking to me the brethren supplied," and made an eloquent appeal in favour of the charity. At 1.30 the first concert of sacred music began, the work selected for the purpose being Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, of which it is sufficient to say that the performance was all that could be desired, Mdmes. Albani, Anna Williams, Patey, and Enriquez, and Messrs. Lloyd and Santley sustaining the principal solo parts. At the evening's concert at the Shire-hall the first novelty of the festival was produced in the shape of a new cantata, *St. Kevin*, composed especially for the occasion by Dr. J. Smith, of Dublin, words by Gerald Griffin. The piece cannot be commended. It is trying to the voices without being effective, and the marks of expression seem to have been inserted at haphazard. In one respect Dr. Smith has shown some judgment. The subject being an Irish one, he has freely drawn upon the treasures of national Irish melody. Irish tunes, including the one utilised by Moore in his ballad of Kevin and Kathleen, are very beautiful; and while listening to these it was possible to forget for a time the cloud of dulness and monotony which hovers over the remainder of the music. Dr. Smith, the composer, conducted his work with considerable energy and self-possession, and secured a performance which, if not free from blemish, did, upon the whole, justice to the music. Of the second and miscellaneous part of the concert it will be sufficient to mention the remarkably firm rendering of Smart's "Ave Maria" by the Bradford chorus, which had been specially engaged to strengthen the three Cathedaal choirs. Mr. Harper Kearton gave Walther's prize song from *Die Meistersinger*, in which his voice was overweighted by the orchestra. The attendance at the morning performance of *Elijah* was 1,137, being nearly 300 less than last festival.

Wednesday was devoted entirely to sacred music. In the morning there was Gounod's *Redemption*, a work quite new to Hereford audiences, and for the evening Spohr's *Last Judgment* and Bach's "A Stronghold Sure." The cast of the *Redemption* was much the same as at the last two Festivals of the Three Choirs. There is but little work for the principal soprano and contralto, but what there is was undertaken by Miss Anna Williams and Mdme. Patey, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Brereton being the narrators, while Mr. Santley sang the music of the

words supposed to be uttered by the Saviour. Miss Hilda Coward made the third in the two trios, "How shall we" and "The Lord He is risen." The most striking passage was the solo (Mr. Santley), "Arise and hear," on the ascending scale, but beginning *piano* and moving up the scale in a gradual *crescendo* to the finish. The chorus finishing the monopart, "Unfold ye portals everlasting," was overpowering in effect. At the close of the Trilogy the Dean offered up prayer, and the congregation departed with the Benediction delivered by the Bishop. The collection at the doors was £165, being over £60 in excess of the corresponding morning of 1882. There was again a crowded attendance at the Cathedral in the evening, when the oratorio selected was Spohr's *Last Judgment*, which was followed by Bach's "A Stronghold Sure." The last-named was a novelty at these festivals, and was sung with additional accompaniments by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. The solo parts were taken by Miss Anna Williams, Mdme. Enriquez, Mr. Harper Kearton, and Mr. Brereton. In the oratorio—which, perhaps, was never more impressively or faultlessly given—the leading parts were taken by Mdme. Albani, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

Thursday morning's programme opened with Dvorák's *Stabat Mater*, a work brought out for the first time in London in 1883, and last year at the Worcester Festival. It was conducted by Dr. Colborne, whose treatment of it betrayed the marks of a sound musician. The solo parts were taken by Mdme. Albani, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. After the usual luncheon interval followed Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*, a work which is so frequently given at these festivals that a more perfect rendering of it than was afforded this morning might fairly be looked for. In the first place, the magnificent opening symphony was taken decidedly too fast by the conductor, to the injury of the subsequent quieter passages, and there was not the same finish given to the choruses which marked the rendering of the *Last Judgment*, in which Miss Anna Williams, who had the leading soprano music allotted to her, created a decided sensation in the first solo, "Praise thou the Lord, O my spirit," her grand, full, resonant voice echoing clarion-like through the sacred building. In the duet, "I waited for the Lord," with Miss Hilda Coward, the voice of the second soprano appeared thin in conjunction with the bell-like sonority of that of her fellow-cantatrice. Mr. Lloyd, who appears in capital voice, never sang the pathetic "We called through the darkness" with better effect. The chorale, "Let all men praise the Lord," was sung, of course, without accompaniment, and on the opening of the succeeding "Gloria" the audience rose and remained standing until its close. The evening's programme was of a miscellaneous stamp, including, among excerpts from operas, a violin solo by Carrodus, and two or three part-songs, two small novelties, the outpourings of local talent. There was a soprano song and chorus, "The Song of Balder," by Mr. C. H. Lloyd, Mus. Bac., late of Gloucester Cathedral, and a part song for eight voices, "Twilight," by Mr. C. L. Williams, Mus. Bac., his successor at Gloucester. The overtures were Weber's *Jubilee* and Mendelssohn's *Ruy Blas*, both magnificently played.

THE NEW STAR.

A strange notion has been for some time abroad. Many have been expecting a re-appearance of the Star of Bethlehem. A certain periodicity seemed to have been recognised in the shining forth of a brilliant star in the constellation Cassiopeia. Three hundred years ago a new star was seen there, which was identified—somewhat precariously—with stars seen in the 13th and 10th centuries, and so over a gap of more than nine hundred years with the Star of Bethlehem. If these premisses were sound (says the *Daily News*) a star might be expected to appear about this time in the same part of the heavens; and in America this star has been earnestly looked for during several years past, especially by believers in the Great Pyramid prophecies. But while science has little to say about this expectation, the observed facts bearing on it being few and doubtful, science will probably have a great deal to say about a new star which has shone forth where certainly no new star was expected, viz., in the very heart of a star cloud, to which the astronomers of the seventeenth century gave the loud-sounding title "the transcendently beautiful queen of the nebulæ." No nebula, except perhaps the great fish-mouth nebula in Orion, has been better studied since the telescope was first directed to the star-depths. One of five cloudy stars known to the ancients, this object had been scrutinised from the days of Simon Mayer (or Marius) until the present day, with telescopes ever growing in power and perfection. Details of structure had been found in the long diamond-shaped star-cloud with its nucleus, compared by Marius to the light of a candle shining through horn. Two dark tracks running along its length were detected a quarter of a century ago by Professor G. P. Bond in America. But of stars observers found none, even when they used the most powerful telescopes. With every appearance of resolvability, the nebula never had been resolved. Yet it had been proved to be stellar in constitution, for Dr. Huggins, analysing it with the spectroscope, found its light to be of the same quality as that of our own sun and of his fellow suns—the stars. There was no evidence whatever of gaseity; that is to say, there was no trace of light coming from self-luminous gaseous matter, for there was abundant evidence of absorption by vapours surrounding the stellar material of the nebula. The appearance of a new star in the heart of this stellar nebula—this true star-cloud—was about the last thing which astronomers would have expected. There had been cases in which stars had shone out with great accession of splendour from the midst of gaseous nebulæ. This had happened in the case of the marvellous patch of milky light in the keel of the great star-ship Argo; for though the star Eta Argûs was no new one in 1840, yet its surpassing brightness at that time was altogether new. Lacaille had classed it as of the fourth magnitude only—no brighter than the smaller of the two stars which mark the lower back rail of Cassiopeia's chair. Sir John Herschel, while at the Cape, had seen it grow into a second magnitude star. But after he had returned to England he received news (in 1840) that Eta Argûs was shining more brightly than any first magnitude star in the heavens except the two chief brilliants Sirius and Canopus. And now Eta Argûs is barely visible to the naked eye. Another case, still more remarkable perhaps, was that of the star which appeared suddenly in the constellation Cygnus. In this case no nebula had been noticed where the new star appeared; but doubtless there had been one there; at any rate there has been one there ever since the new star died out, some six years since; and this nebula presents all the characteristics of the familiar order of planetary nebulæ, objects so called because they look like nebulous ghosts of dead planets. They are all gaseous; so that the new star in Cygnus may be regarded as a case of a star making its appearance in the midst of a gaseous nebula. But as yet no new star had ever appeared in a stellar nebula.

The discovery is fatal to the doctrine that the star-clouds are external star-systems like our own galaxy. If we try to imagine an observer so far away from our stellar system that it would appear to him no larger than the queen of the nebulæ appears to us, a star which, blazing out in the midst of our galaxy, should appear to him as an eighth magnitude star appears to us, would have to be of such surpassing brilliancy that it would make all the suns throughout the length and breadth and depth of the galaxy pale their ineffectual fires before its amazing lustre. If the new star, on the other hand, is but an ordinary star for real size and present splendour, then the great nebula in Andromeda lies well within the limits of our galaxy—as one or two students of astronomy in the present day had asserted on other grounds than such decisive evidence as has been now obtained. The study of the new star with the spectroscope cannot but prove most interesting and instructive.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The Duke of Westminster has written to the editor of the *Times* as follows:—

"I am glad to notice the prominence which you have been so good as to give to the above-named subject. For a long time the Christian communities have weakly submitted to many abuses; interment deferred too long; mourning attire often uncalled for and extravagant; ceremonial pompous, dismal, and unmeaning; expenditure out of all proportion; burial in imperishable solid coffins; monuments, often of pagan origin; and graveyards choked with boxed-up decomposition, breeding cholera and fever. It is a matter of congratulation that an effort is being made to substitute accelerated interment, complete simplicity, burial in perishable coffins in simple earth, scrupulous economy, and graveyards made resting-places for old and young."

The Dean of Lichfield has written to the Secretary of the Funeral Reform Association as follows:—

"I desire to see greater economy and simplicity, and more of such surroundings as are suggestive of Christian hope, in the arrangements for the burial of the dead. There is, of course, a fitness in things; and the 'pomp and circumstance' which might be suitable in one condition would be quite out of place in another. There are also in some cases old family customs connected with the interment of the dead, the disturbance of which might cause much pain to the survivors. But 'public opinion' is, I think, being educated on this subject; and we may look hopefully and confidently to this, as well as to the wider diffusion of Christian principles, for that reform which is so desirable."

Rev. R. Thornton, D.D.:—"The mode of interment, in coffins of metal, or pitched elm-wood, is such as to aggravate and prolong the sanitary dangers arising from the resolution of the lifeless body into its kindred elements. All facilities should be given for the process which Liebig calls eremacausis, the disentegration of the earthly frame by the quiet operation of natural laws."

C. M. Campbell, Esq., M.D.:—"Animal remains decompose most speedily when buried near the surface in virgin soil, and no danger to any living thing ensues. When, however, this simple process is interferred with, nature is frustrated, and dangers arise. Overcrowding a graveyard causes the earth to be saturated with the products of decomposition beyond its capacity to deal with, and abnormal dangerous chemical reactions take place. So with deep graves, vaults, and imperishable coffins which delay the normal process of decay. Proper burial includes the following points:—1. The interment should take place as soon as possible after death. 2. The coffin should be of thin deal, pulp, or other rapidly perishable material. 3. The grave should be in virgin soil not more than four or five feet deep."

The Anthropological Congress which is shortly to be held at Rome will, says *Nature*, have a curious feature in a collection of 700 skulls of criminals, numbered and classified. To these will be added the photographs of 3,000 and the brains of more than 150 convicts, thousands of autographs, poems, sketches, and special instruments, the works of criminals, an album containing a record of 700 observations, physical and moral, on 500 criminals and on 300 ordinary men. There will also be graphic maps of crime in Europe with reference to meteorology, food, institutions, suicide, &c.; tables of the stature of criminals in relation to the length of the arms, and of crime in towns compared to that in the country. M. Bertillon will exhibit the graphic curves of 23,000 *recidivistes* examined in twelve parts of the body and the practical results obtained. Photographs of Russian political and other criminals, especially of those from Moscow, and wax masks of a large number of celebrated criminals, will also be exhibited. All the notabilities in the science of criminal anthropology will take part in the Congress.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

PARIS FASHIONS.

If the present style of fashion (says the *Daily Telegraph*) seems to advocate extravagance, it also admits of many subterfuges, and she who practises the same may be reckoned among the best-dressed anywhere, as she is careful to harmonise colours and to choose each article not merely for its own intrinsic merits, but with a view to the part it has to play with respect to others.

High black lace or jetted net bodices, with low linings, have an economic *raison d'être*; they render the black dress more valuable than it would otherwise be by fitting it for a number of dressy occasions. Every woman who has had to do battle with expenses is aware of the serviceableness of black, and anything that will render it less solemn and more attractive is acceptable. True, a black dress always costs a good deal of money, and sometimes it is better economy to transform coloured gowns that have gone out of fashion than to buy a fresh one, even though it be black. Here a bit of advice will not be out of place. When a dress is put aside it is very important that the material should be unripped, that it may have time to rid itself of its old folds before being submitted to the process of transformation. Tunics composed of an apron draped symmetrically and of one or a couple of tucked-up breadths at the back being no longer fashionable, should be treated in this way without delay, and, as the gardeners say, the soil prepared for fresh crops. The front and back breadths sewn together will furnish sufficient material for a very favourite style of tunic. It is open on the left side and pleated in three flat kiltings on either side of the opening; mounted in a few shallow pleats in front and in a close one at the back. On the right side it is caught up to the hip in several folds, and, if necessary, in one or two places at the back. As for the underskirt, it may be plain, kilted, or merely pleated on the left side. A novel combination may be attained by supplying a new skirt, and reserving the old one to wear with one of the new redingotes. In this way a couple of gowns—new, or nearly as good as new—may be had for little more than the price of one. Suppose the original dress to have consisted of a brown faille skirt and woollen tunic to match, figured with dark blue lozenges or other geometric pattern, a new skirt in blue woollen may be purchased to complete the tunic, while the silk skirt forms the foundation of another toilette. The over-dress, or redingote, is in tawny brown Limousine cloth, striped with fancy lines of deep red; it requires four breadths, and, as the feminine reader knows, this cloth is woven double width. They are cut long enough to cover the underskirt entirely, and three seams only are sewn up. The bottom edge and fronts are backed with a false hem, or, better still, lined throughout with thin silk or satinette; at the top they are closely gathered all round a pointed bodice, the front edges of the unsewn seam just meeting in front. The bodice is double-breasted—the piece which doubles over having no portion of the skirt attached—and fastened with three large horn buttons, a similar number being placed on the opposite side. Above this it is turned back with wide-pointed lappels and coat-collar behind. The whole in brown silk. The sleeves just reach over the elbow, where they are completed by a pointed cuff fixed with one button.

Redingotes, or upper dresses of this sort, are also made with an inch or so of the under-skirt showing all the way round, except at the back, where the hem dips somewhat; about a yard of the width (left over when the gathers are finished), allowed to hang over loosely like the corner of a shawl, providing the extra width. These corner-pieces—slip-stitched together at the edges—and the ailerons, or little wing-shaped paniers, are novelties very useful as decorations to skirts that otherwise would look both plain and skimped. So many of the latest creations of the Parisian dressmaker being made decidedly narrower than of late, some such adjunct becomes a decided necessity. It may take other forms; for instance, the back-pieces of an upper dress or redingote may be cut en princesse, whereas the sides and fronts are merely half the length of the skirt, and, left open at the seams, are turned up in a deep loop. This arrangement is very effective for striped materials. I have seen two gowns of this description—one was in a fancy material composed of stripes of biscuit-coloured watered silk and lace-woven woollen to match. Breadths of the material, pleated at the sides beneath these looped basques, were joined to the skirt of the princesse back—also pleated at the seams—and to a pleated front breadth. The jacket opened in a V-shape, over a waistcoat of watered silk, trimmed with two coquilles of biscuit-coloured lace, which were prolonged down the edge of the basque, and from thence to the bottom of the skirt; the whole being mounted on a foundation of watered silk, finished off with a narrow frilling of the same—alone visible below the upper dress. The other gown, made up in the same way, had a foundation of china pink watered silk, the stripes of the fancy material being alternately pink moiré and cream-white lace. Among the folds of the yak lace with which it was trimmed were set, at intervals, tassels of opaque cream-coloured beads, while others were sewn at the points formed by the open basques.

Such toilettes as these afford a fresh field for economical arrangement. For the underskirt little more than a lining is required, and a silk dress which has seen better days is adequate for the purpose; so that a new gown may be obtained for the price of some fourteen or fifteen yards of new material.

But it is not of makeshifts that the Parisians have been dreaming lately. The forty odd toilettes prepared for Mdme. Judic's tour in America have been the subject of mundane consideration for some days past. Such a glittering phalanx of gowns is only to be seen now and again, on the occasion of a Royal marriage or the progress of a star of this magnitude in a new sphere. One can forgive the rhapsodies of the society papers having visited Mdme. Rodrigues' when these toilettes were on exhibition. Of course, a certain amount of stagy effect has been aimed at, but with a few exceptions they are most of them in very passable taste, while a few here and there are charming in their simplicity, and would grace any drawing-room—for instance, an ivory-white gown, made with a petticoat of satin puffed over with tulle, a short square train of rich faille, and casaquin bodice and triangular panels of China crape richly embroidered; a puffed tulle fichu is prolonged into brace and crossed over at the back. Another pretty little gown—short—is flounced up to the waist with pleatings of pink and white mousseline de soie; the low bodice, pointed paniers or ailerons, and the triangular drapery behind, are in white watered silk, striped with satin lines of china pink and moss-green. A chemisette and short sleeves of pink lisse, drawn up with narrow ribbon—baby fashion—give it a particularly innocent expression. The most striking of the more theatrical toilettes is the Grand Duchesse's robe de course—a petticoat of gold lace and a sweeping train of yellow satin, exquisitely embroidered. Yellow satin is also the foundation of the gown in which Mdme. Judic will appear in the last act of *Divorçons*—yellow satin covered with biscuit-tinted lace, to be completed by a sort of coat in golden bronze satin worked with pink and yellow carnations. This coat is opened in front, with a lace vest crossed, one side over the other, and has short lace sleeves. For *La Mascotte* at court, a splendid Medicis robe has been imagined—palest pink brocaded with gold, over water-green satin, the high collar and stomacher one mass of white and pink beads; and for the "Femme à Papa" a combination somewhat less harmonious. The train, long and very narrow, is composed of two breadths of pink satin damask, on which is placed a breadth of garnet-coloured plush, lined with primrose, and bordered with pink feather trimming; the dress itself being plain pink satin, arranged in bouillonnés and pleatings, and fringed with olive-shaped drops in gold bobbin, over which is thrown a pointed apron of dull gold and silver lace-work, embroidered in coloured silks, like a priest's stole of the sixteenth century.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on September 5, 12, 19, and 26.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 5.

(SIXTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

1.	S	emirami	S
2.	T	imar	U
3.	R	ove	L
4.	A	l	P
5.	T	roug	H
6.	H	onolul	U
7.	P	apo	R
8.	E	lato	W
9.	F	lut	E
10.	F	oo	L
11.	E	ar	L
12.	R	ib	S

Solutions have been received from Katydid, Sociable, Roma, Iris, and Etak.

JULY TIES.—A Casual and Land o' Nod have sent incorrect solutions, and remain competing. Senga, from whom no solution has been received, falls out of the competition.

MONTHLY LIST FOR AUGUST.

1. Magnet, Zyx, Godiva, Asphodel, Waddles, Conjecture, Pupdog-wow, Culverin, and Viz.

2. S.O.F., Felix, Pegasus, Pansy, and The Owl.

3. Iris, Sociable, Katydid, Etak, Vertumnus, Chelmsford, Mac, Paddy, and M.A.E.B.

4. Roma and Bios.

Thus Roma and Bios have tied for the August prize and remain competing.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(SEVENTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

PROEM.

One should not deprive the poor man of what,
By the aid of these, helps to cheer his lot.

1.

A prison that proved the stepping-stone,
For the prisoner to an Imperial throne.

2.

The proverb that will at once recall
A mountain of old that was known to all.

3.

A border stronghold that gives a name
To a family of political fame.

4.

With just a grain the wise receive
Much that they are asked to believe.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to confer upon the newly-elected Principal of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution—Mr. G. M. Norris—the degree of LL.B., upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Lytton, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Brisbane, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, and the secretary of the Society of Arts, in recognition of the valuable work Mr. Norris has performed for the last twenty years in promoting the education of the young men and women of the metropolis in connection with that institution.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, September 12.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The main interest of the week has centred on the complication between Germany and Spain which has arisen from the seizure of the Caroline Islands by Prince BISMARCK and the riotous manner in which the mob of Madrid has protested against that seizure Spain would seem to have enough on its hands in the presence in its midst of the fearful scourge which counts its daily victims by thousands. But despite the ravages of the cholera, and the complete standstill to which all the business of the country has been brought by those ravages, there is still enough left of the old proud spirit of those who were once all but the rulers of the world to prevent a quiet acquiescence on the part of the Spaniards in this latest attempt at annexation made by Prince BISMARCK. It might seem almost ludicrous to suppose that after the grasping German had for so long a time indulged his taste for acquisition of territory with impunity, even when those who suffered by it were far better able to help themselves than the countrymen of Don QUIXOTE are at the present moment, it should have been left for the countrymen of Don QUIXOTE in their present distress to take up arms against his aggression. To the philosophical bystander the encounter between the Knight of LA MANCHA with the Windmill was irresistibly suggested by the conflict which at the beginning of the week appeared likely to break out, though we trust it may be averted by the strenuous efforts alike of the old German EMPEROR and of the young Spanish KING. It is impossible not to feel some sympathy with Spain, though her claims to the Caroline Islands are by no means so indisputable as they appear to the populace of Madrid. Of course, in a simple stand-up fight between the two Powers she would be nowhere, if she stood alone; but in the event of her having recourse to arms, which is still possible, so strong is the feeling among his people against which King ALPHONSO has to contend, she might be found not to stand alone. The fifteenth anniversary of Sédan has but just passed, and that the fifteen years have done little to diminish the bitter feeling with which the conquered regard their conquerors, and it may be left for the hostile action of Prince BISMARCK to justify the boast of the GRAND MONARQUE parodied by the Orleans KING, "Il n'y a plus des Pyrenées."

But, despite the threatening aspect of affairs, there are other considerations which have influenced, if not the PRINCE himself, at all events the PRINCE'S master. The old EMPEROR, on whose frail tenure of life so much that is of vast importance to Europe depends, has a wholesome horror of Republics. He would not willingly do anything which would shake any throne in Europe, even so recently established a throne as that of King ALPHONSO. And it is evident that the wave of popular feeling in Spain which has been started by German aggression and found expression in that attack on the German Legation which it is difficult to justify is directed not only against the German aggressor, but also against the present Monarchical form of government, with its supposed German sympathies. Spanish pride might not unnaturally be hurt by the arbitrary and high-handed conduct of Germany in reference to the disputed territory, and attribute it in some degree to the Teutonic sympathies of their Monarch. When national pride is really hurt it is wont to avenge itself on the powers that be, even if there were less ground of suspicion than has been afforded by the German sympathies of diplomacy. Every country is not so tolerant of national degradation as England has shown herself during the dreary and fatal years of GLADSTONE supremacy. It is still possible that the Ministers of King ALPHONSO will be compelled against their will to take vigorous action in support of the national susceptibilities. Should they decline to do so, they run great risk of falling, and in their fall are likely to drag down the dynasty. This is, however, strange to say, the most hopeful feature in the situation. For the German EMPEROR would hardly view with equanimity the rise of a Spanish Republic, and it is to be hoped that he may insist, as he seems inclined to do, on his imperious Minister building a bridge for his enemy, and not pressing too hardly on a country which may take such a method of avenging itself.

We are still, as might have been expected, without any definite information as to the result of Sir DRUMMOND WOLFF'S mission to Turkey, and it is stated that the negotiations will extend into October. Those who are impatient at this delay must be reminded how much circumstances have changed since the Treaty of Berlin was signed, and it can hardly be expected that the mischief done during Mr. GLADSTONE'S tenure of office can be at once effaced. Foreign Powers have not such short memories as the English people are blessed with, and the violent shock given to the continuity of our foreign policy after the successful issue of the Midlothian campaign is likely to be felt for many a year to come. It is specially at Constantinople that the confidence in England's friendship has been rudely shaken, and we cannot wonder that the unspeakable Turk should feel mistrust of his ancient ally. It is not possible when old traditions have been rudely broken through to gather up again at once the broken threads of a former diplomacy, and our relations with the Porte, and indeed with Foreign Powers in general, cannot but feel the strain which has been put upon them by the hands-off and bag-and-baggage utterances of our late PRIME MINISTER. It will be all the more to the credit of our Envoy if he succeeds in finding some *modus vivendi* with the Suzerain of Egypt which may soothe his susceptibilities and at the same time leave us our freedom of action in Egypt.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in his second speech at Sheffield somewhat disappointed both his friends and his foes. The former hoped—rather against hope—that he would have taken the opportunity to answer Mr. PARNELL'S outspoken declaration of war; the latter that he would have kicked over the traces and carried the Tory-Democrat view of politics further than he has hitherto done. We own that, as Conservatives of a somewhat old-fashioned type, and entertaining somewhat old-fashioned views of principle and of consistency, we always feel a certain amount of anxiety when the INDIAN SECRETARY indulges in a *pronunciamiento*. It is somewhat like the feeling with which fond parents regard some *enfant terrible*—proud of his cleverness and audacity, but not quite comfortable as to the direction which that cleverness and that audacity may take. There was

nothing, however, in the way of commission with which to find fault with Lord RANDOLPH yesterday week. His errors were rather those of omission, and chief among them is that to which we have already referred. We need not reiterate our conviction that both Lord HARTINGTON, who in more polished terms, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who in coarser terms, denounced the supposed bargain made by the Conservatives with Mr. PARNELL, are indulging in fond delusions vainly imagined, to which their own reminiscences of Kilmainham may perhaps in their eyes lend a certain amount of probability. But still we mourn over each fresh opportunity which the Conservative leaders let slip of showing how baseless is the fabric of that vision. Nor do we think that it is altogether a satisfactory definition of the Conservative policy of the future to say that it is to consist in going counter to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. This is to invest the member for Birmingham with too much importance, and he has not been slow to avail himself of the opening thus afforded to him.

The best part of Lord RANDOLPH'S speech was that in which he appealed to Lord HARTINGTON and the Moderate Liberals to come over and help the Conservatives against the Extreme Left. We took occasion in our last number to discuss the answer given in advance by Lord COWPER to such an invitation; but we must admit that if the INDIAN SECRETARY wished it to be accepted, he would have done well to abstain from so outspoken an exposure of the want of logic which characterised Lord HARTINGTON'S utterances. Such an exposure was more likely to drive him back into the arms of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN than to lure him into those of Lord SALISBURY. This is the danger and the mischief of such skilful leaders of attack as Lord RANDOLPH has shown himself to be. When it comes to a question of conciliating rather than of exposing one's opponents, the dashing guerilla chief is unable to resist the temptation of throwing himself on their exposed flank, without any regard to the effect of that movement on the possibility of establishing amicable relations. But probably he saw, as all must see, that the time for establishing such relations had not really come. We are not without hope that in the end Mr. GOSCHEN and those who think with him, and even Lord HARTINGTON himself, may recognise that a new dividing line is rendered necessary by new circumstances, and that their hope of controlling the mischievous policy of the Radicals is so far from any probability of fulfilment, that it is not worth while in grasping at the shadow of that hope to abandon the substance for which the Conservatives are contending.

Certainly Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has done something to show how vain is that hope by his speech at Warrington on Tuesday. Strenuous efforts had been made to prevent him from delivering his promised oration by those who were anxious to conceal the split in the Liberal ranks. But the other head of the Two-Headed Nightingale, as HER MAJESTY'S Opposition may not unfairly be styled, refused to be silenced, and if the Whig head spoke at Waterfoot the Radical head must speak out at Warrington. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech, it is unnecessary to say, was a clever one, for it is the cleverness of the Right Honourable JOSEPH which—though not cleverness of the highest type—renders him so dangerous. He was not likely to neglect the opportunity given him of saying unpleasant things with some show of reason about the Irish policy of the Government, and he kept up a brisk fire against the weak point in their defences, a point which they have refused to fortify by some outspoken utterances such as that of Lord HARTINGTON. It makes us all the more regret the line which our Leaders have adopted when we see what good use of it is made by their opponents. But it is a comfort to find even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN speaking out on the more extravagant pretensions put forward by Mr. PARNELL. A disruption of the Union is more than even the leader of the Caucus is prepared to swallow. He spoke out plainly, and we feel almost inclined to say patriotically, on this burning subject. But we are by no means sure that his denunciation of Mr. PARNELL is prompted so much by the true instinct of a patriotic statesman as by the shrewd calculation of a skilful electioneer who knows how fatal to success at the polling-booths in England would be the suspicion of concessions to Irish disloyalty. However this may be, it is a satisfaction to find that both the Radical and the Whig heads of the Nightingale are resolved on the point that there is a limit to the concessions that Mr. PARNELL is entitled to claim. It is only to be hoped that, should the coming election result in the return of the Liberals to power, these brave words will not be forgotten or treated as mere electioneering pledges which have served their purpose. Nor must we fail to notice that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN only puts his foot down at the claim of actual independence for Ireland, and that he is prepared to go with Mr. PARNELL to any extent short of that.

Now when we have given the—no; we mean Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—his due, and acknowledged the satisfactory tone up to a certain point of his language about Ireland, we have nothing further to say in commendation of his Warrington speech, clever though it was as a party harangue. The studied moderation of it—as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN understands moderation—must not blind us to its real significance as heralding a crusade against property, and proclaiming a policy of Communism and Socialism. It is not a little significant that the great fault which he finds with the platform of the more moderate Liberals is that it contains nothing which will "create "the passionate fervour" that he desires to see among the people. This is the bane of Radical legislation. Their measures must not be useful or commend themselves to common sense and practical experience: they must excite "passionate fervour." Now, if there is anything which is likely to lead to unwise legislation it is this passionate fervour which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN so greatly desiderates. Wise lawmakers reject the counsel both of passion and of panic. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would invoke the aid of both. Freedom of contract and the rights of property are alike odious in his eyes, and his denunciation of the latter can hardly be regarded but as an answer to Lord HARTINGTON'S vindication of them. It is well that Radicalism should be thus outspoken, that Liberalism may know what it has to expect. We trust that it may be long before Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is in a position to give effect to his programme, even with the aid of that new electorate whose "passionate fervour" he is endeavouring to kindle. But those who, like Lord HARTINGTON, shrink from the realisation of that programme will have much to answer for when they find that they have, however unwittingly—they cannot excuse themselves by saying that they have done it blindly—paved the way for a Socialistic revolution by holding out the right hand of fellowship to its apostles instead of accepting the invitation of those who are fighting the battle of order, of law, and of religion, to come over and help them.

If the battle of the Constitution is to be fought, as Sir ROBERT PEEL said, in the Registration Courts, we have this week been in the thick of the contest. The Revising Barristers have been hard at work, and as might have been expected many important and difficult questions have cropped up for decision. Of these the most important and most difficult will probably be reserved to be dealt with on appeal by the High Court; but the time is so short that they can hardly all be solemnly argued out and decided before the General Election takes place. It is, therefore, all the more important that the tribunal of first instance should deal satisfactorily with them. The position of the Revising Barristers is a very important one, and, when we consider the somewhat haphazard manner of their appointment, it is wonderful how well, as a rule, and how impartially, almost without exception, they do their work. We doubt if, in any other country of the world, there is the same fairness in the settlement of the roll of electors, and we trust that, among the many changes which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S "accomplished revolution" is to bring about, we may not have to include the extension of the manipulating skill of the Caucus to the roll of electors. The present registration campaign differs much from its predecessors, owing alike to the changes of area and to the great additions to the electoral roll. It will not be possible, therefore, to estimate the results of it in the usual way by counting up the gains or losses of either side, and we must be prepared for a vigorous game of brag by the agents on both sides. The Liberals are already holding up their hands in half-horror at the way in which the wicked Conservatives have sown objections broadcast, apparently forgetting their own large crop. It is certainly a significant comment on the Liberal boast that all the rising intellect of the country is on their side when we find that the undergraduates at the Universities are objected to *en bloc*, not by the Conservatives, but by the Liberals.

The dull season of the year is no doubt accountable for the exceptional interest taken in many subjects which at other times would pass without much notice. For example, we doubt if in May the evicted cowkeepers opposite Carlton-terrace would have found their cause so warmly taken up. As it is, a compromise has been effected in which the Ranger has apparently adopted the modern Liberal way of dealing with questions of tenant-right. Those of the stallkeepers who acted in accordance with his orders and cleared out are to go, those who stood out and refused to obey are to stay. Next time that the Ranger has to deal with people whom he desires to evict, he will probably not find any of them weak-minded enough to comply with his summons now that they have found how much more advantageous it is to disregard it. Whether it were necessary to make a clearance of Milk-fair is a question on which, like most questions, there is something to be said on both sides; but after having resolved to make it the authorities should have been prepared to compensate those who had so long a title by quiet possession, but at the same time not to have allowed themselves to be beaten by the two persistent old women who, far more than any modern statesman, can claim to have availed themselves of the *beatæ possidentes* theory, and to have put it in force far better than Marshal MACMAHON himself did his favourite maxim, *J'y suis et j'y reste*.

Like Miss BURRY and Mrs. KITCHEN, Lord EBURY has profited by the dull season. That estimable but exceedingly unwise, nobleman owes to it that his *pronunciamiento* against the Prayer-Book, often repeated in various forms, has now attracted some share of popular notice. His remedy for the evil of which he complains—that evil being that the Church of England is wider and more comprehensive than Lord EBURY—is that all "words and phrases "which are capable of being perverted"—that is, which remind us that the Church of England was not invented by RIDLEY and LATIMER—are to be at once removed. Thus, and thus only, can the Church of England be brought to its true position as one only out of many rival sects, but possessing the priceless advantage of Lord EBURY'S patronage. Thus, and thus only, can the infallibility of Lord EBURY be ensured acceptance as *articulus stantis aut cadentis ecclesiæ*. But the absurdity of the suggestion that our forefathers shook off the yoke of the POPE merely to substitute Lord EBURY in his place must not blind us to the danger which underlies that absurdity. Schemes of revision are popular in these days, even by those who do not understand by the term the elimination of all the Catholic element from the Prayer-Book. There are some few changes and possible improvements which even devout sons of the Church might wish to see made, though not in the direction pointed out by Lord EBURY. But those who groan most deeply under Privy Council views of the Ornaments Rubric may hesitate to commit themselves to a revision which will open the door not only to them, but to Lord EBURY and others less fanatical and more judicious in their methods, but not less determined than he is to "Protestantise" the Church.

TORY PROSPECTS.

As the General Election approaches there is an evident cooling-down of Radical confidence as to the result—a notable absence of that tone of exultation in which, not so very long ago, Radicals were wont to speak and write on the subject. Everybody knew from the first the true motive of the Reform agitation that was sprung upon the country with such suspicious suddenness. Four years of failure had convinced the GLADSTONE Ministry that from the existing constituencies they had little or nothing to hope. Hence the resolve to forge a weapon by means of which it was thought to secure Radical supremacy for practically an unlimited term of years. Hence, too, the frantic and furious attempts—defeated mainly by Lord SALISBURY'S pluck, tact, and determination—to force upon Parliament a one-sided and unfair measure framed in the interests of Radicalism. And, even after they had been compelled by the Conservatives to accept a tolerably equitable scheme of Redistribution, the Revolutionary party were still full of hope that, by appealing to the newly-enfranchised masses, and by trading upon the prejudices of the ignorant and the cupidity of the poor, a triumph for Radicalism might be obtained next November. This happy frame of mind continued until after the formation of the new Government. The Conservative Ministry, we were contemptuously assured, was to be a mere stop-gap—a Cabinet of caretakers, holding office for a few months, just to afford their rivals a little holiday leisure in which to prepare for the coming campaign. By the end of November a strengthened Radical Government would, we were informed, once more assume office, armed with the Mandate of the People and prepared to carry out with vigour and promptitude the various items of the Revolutionary programme. This anticipation of a coming Radical victory was to a great extent shared by many Conservatives, who felt at best extremely doubtful as to their own prospects. Of late, however, a considerable change in the current of opinion has set in. Both among Conservatives and their opponents the impression is rapidly gaining ground that the belief in a Liberal triumph rests upon no solid foundation whatever, and moreover that very good reasons exist for altogether doubting its validity. How cogent those reasons are may be gathered from a sensibly-written paper which appears in the *National Review* of this month. The writer's arguments are forcible and well put, and will repay careful study.

First of all it is pretty generally admitted that an appeal to the old constituencies would have resulted in a Radical rout, similar to that of 1874—that is to say, a majority of the old electorate of three millions voters will in November vote Conservative. Next, as to the two millions of newly-enfranchised voters, why should it be assumed that gratitude for favours received will induce them to support the Radicals? Certainly no such phenomenon was observed in 1868, when the newly enfranchised voters returned Mr. DISRAELI'S rival to power. Turning from mere guesswork to trustworthy information, the accounts we tell of overwhelming Radicalism among the peasantry come chiefly from Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Dorset, with parts of Warwick and Bucks. These counties used between them to possess twenty-two seats, of which the Liberals secured five at the last General Election. The new arrangement gives them two more constituencies, or twenty-four seats in all. It is believed on good authority that the Liberals may hereby obtain a gain of six seats—not a very alarming prospect, surely—especially when it is remembered that, on the other hand, of the twenty-eight old borough-seats in these counties the Liberals will probably lose twelve and the Tories seven—a Conservative gain of five. In the paper to which we have referred in the *National Review* two carefully compiled tables are given, containing a list of the boroughs in Great Britain either wholly or partially disfranchised. Of the former—namely those wholly disfranchised—fifty of the losses will be Liberal and forty-one Conservative, which is equivalent to a net Liberal loss of nine seats. In making a similar calculation with respect to boroughs which lose one member only, it has been necessary to estimate on which side the loss will fall, due account being taken of the reaction against Radicalism that is well known to exist. Here, then, there is a Liberal loss of twenty-seven seats, and a Conservative loss of six seats, equivalent to a net Liberal loss of twenty-one seats. This, together with the above-named Liberal loss of nine seats makes up a total Liberal loss in Great Britain of thirty borough seats through disfranchisement. And if it be objected, as it plausibly may be, that the populations of these disfranchised boroughs will be merged in the county divisions and will swamp the rural votes, there is a conclusive reply ready to hand. In most cases the elections in small boroughs were in 1880 decided by small majorities. Lord SALISBURY has pointed out that in fifty constituencies the aggregate Liberal majority amounted to only two thousand votes. And it is evident that these two thousand votes, even if they remain Liberal, will not be of much account when distributed over fifty populous divisions. Besides which, there is the further fact that in thirteen boroughs seats have since 1880 been wrested from the Liberals at bye elections—a significant indication of a change of opinion among the electors of these boroughs. In Ireland Liberalism will be simply annihilated. It is calculated that twenty-nine Irish Liberals will be replaced by Parnellites; while in Ulster, the Conservative stronghold, the Ministerialists may lose six seats—a net Liberal loss in Ireland of twenty-four; and this, added to the net Liberal loss in Great Britain of thirty, will make a total net Liberal loss of fifty-four seats.

There still remains for consideration the effect of the Redistribution in the counties. It is not to be denied that in the manufacturing counties in the North the Radical influence is exceedingly strong. But it is possible, nevertheless, to over-estimate the extent of that influence. In 1880 Northumberland returned two Conservative and two Liberal county members, and six Liberal borough members. Berwick, where the representation was divided, is now disfranchised; and if the Liberals gain one county seat, they will hold seven seats to the Tory one. In the county of Durham there were in 1880 thirteen Liberal members and no Conservatives. Of the future sixteen seats, fourteen will probably be Liberal and two Conservative, a net Liberal loss of one. In Lancashire twenty Liberals and twelve Tories

were returned in 1880. Now that its representatives are increased from thirty-two to fifty-seven, the figures next November will probably be twenty-seven Liberals and thirty Tories—a net Liberal loss of twelve. Yorkshire has hitherto had thirty-eight representatives—or thirty Liberals and eight Conservatives. In future it is to possess fifty-two seats, most probably divided between thirty-three Liberals and nineteen Conservatives—a net loss of eight to the Liberal party. Turning to the metropolis, we find that the General Election of 1880 gave the Liberals fourteen members as against only eight Conservatives. This was a most unjust proportion, for the Liberals only polled 130,000 votes to the 114,000 given for the Tories; that is, although they polled only eleven per cent. more votes, yet they actually obtained seventy-five per cent. more seats than the Conservatives. The Redistribution Act will certainly put matters on a far more equitable footing, and the representation may be expected under the new arrangement to bear a tolerably fair proportion to the real strength of parties. Finally, in England and Wales it will scarcely be possible for the Tory party to lose ground, because there is hardly any ground to lose. Scotland gains twelve additional seats, but the Conservatives are likely to make a more than proportionate gain. Thus it will be seen that, far from there being any cause for despondency, the Conservatives have every reason to be hopeful for the future, and to trust that by unwearying efforts they may secure for the country a good working majority in the next Parliament.

PARTY LEADERS ON IRELAND.

Lord Hartington, Lord R. Churchill, and Mr. Chamberlain have each had their say on the Irish question. Lord Randolph Churchill's exposition of the Irish policy of the Government was awaited by the public with special curiosity, and Conservatives in particular indulged the hope that he would find it possible in some degree to reassure those who had been alarmed by his former utterances on the subject, and would be prepared to take up at least as resolute an attitude of opposition to Mr. Parnell's recent declarations as Lord Hartington had assumed a few days before. We are, however, compelled to acknowledge, after giving careful consideration to all that Lord Randolph Churchill has to tell us on the subject, that we have not been able to derive much consolation from his speech. It may be admitted that Lord Ashbourne's Land Purchase Act was a well-conceived piece of legislation, and, though we may not anticipate much result from it, it was at least calculated to mitigate in some degree the hard lot meted out to landlords by the Radical legislation of a few years ago, as well as to conciliate the goodwill of those whom it will enable to become landowners instead of tenants. But the expediency of relaxing the extraordinary measures deemed necessary for the repression of crime in Ireland still seems to us as questionable as ever. Of course, it may very probably suit Mr. Parnell's present game that outrages should not increase; and if it does suit his game, we may depend upon it that they will not increase. Yet we imagine that the British people will entirely object to the maintenance of order in Ireland being made dependent on the goodwill and pleasure of Mr. Parnell. Nor, again, can we accept as in the least degree satisfactory the explanations Lord Randolph Churchill had to offer as to the spirit in which the Government met in the House of Commons the Nationalist demand for the reopening of the Maamstrasna case. It seems something very like a quibble to say that that demand was not acceded to. At any rate the Irish brigade in Parliament was not only willing but happy to accept the assurances of the Government; their motion was withdrawn; and the speeches both of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Lord Randolph Churchill himself were received with vociferous and significant applause by Mr. Parnell and his friends. We are not concerned to dispute the contention that the Viceroy is bound to take into consideration any representations made to him by a convict. The mischief that was done was occasioned by the gratuitous and tactless manner in which the two Ministers just named permitted the idea to go forth that there is a solution of continuity in the judicial administration of Ireland under successive Viceroys. To give countenance to such a notion was perfectly inexcusable and highly censurable, and we do not think that Lord Randolph Churchill has succeeded in putting a better complexion on the matter.

But the most unwelcome thing about Lord Randolph Churchill's speech, so far as it related to Ireland, was the omission of any reference whatever to the monstrous pretensions recently enunciated by Mr. Parnell with even more than his usual plain-spokenness and audacity. The Nationalist leader and his lieutenants have been once more defiantly declaiming that they view all concessions merely as affording additional facilities for the prosecution of their designs for the disruption of the Empire; that they will never listen to any compromise, and never be softened by any conciliation; that they will, in short, be satisfied with nothing less than absolute and unconditional surrender to their demands. Mr. Healy, in the pages of the *Contemporary Review*, scoffs at the bare notion of entertaining even the large and liberal policy attributed to Mr. Chamberlain. The magazine article which is believed to represent Mr. Chamberlain's views proposed to grant a generous measure of Irish autonomy. It was contemplated to establish not only County Boards, but a central National Council exercising all the powers now vested in Private Bill Committees of the House of Commons, though having its power of voting strictly defined and limited, and being itself liable to be brought to book by a tribunal to be styled the High Court for exceeding its functions. Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Warrington, did not enter into these details, but he stated that about a year ago he had formulated a scheme for a National Elective Council in Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain strenuously declines to be a party to granting Mr. Parnell's full demands, but it will be seen that his own offers go a very long way in the same direction. The effect of realising his scheme has been well pointed out by Mr. Edward William O'Brien in the *Nineteenth Century*. The National Council would be at liberty to confiscate the land at its will and to protect Irish industries by hostile tariffs; in the event of war it would certainly show its sympathy with England's enemies; and it would probably demand the control of the police, and even the right of forming a volunteer army. And it may be asked what would happen if it refused to contribute its quota of supplies, and by what means the High Court would enforce its orders. As Mr. O'Brien observes, it is not difficult to forecast the course of the National Council's career. The struggle for complete independence would be carried on with redoubled and ever-increasing intensity, and would certainly succeed unless crushed by force. These are the formidable results which would accrue from the carrying out of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. But the Parnellite faction declines to make two bites at the cherry. Mr. Parnell insists on the creation of an entirely independent Legislature, composed of a single "Sovereign Chamber," and having in its hands the absolute disposal of all Irish affairs—"controlling," as Mr. Healy phrases it, "everything in the island, from a prison to "a palace, and every official, from the judge "to the hangman"—and Mr. Healy further takes no pains to conceal his belief that under this system the connection of Ireland with the Empire would be so slight and unreal that it would be almost a waste of time and energy for Ireland to send any representatives to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster.

Now when proposals of this description have been set afoot, and it falls to the lot of a Minister of the Crown to address a public audience on the Irish policy of the Government, it is surely not too much to expect that he will tell the country what course he and his colleagues intend to pursue with regard to them. That Lord Randolph Churchill should have omitted to do so is an unpleasantly remarkable circumstance—all the more because, as Lord Randolph must himself have been perfectly aware, there already existed a widespread impression that he in particular is prepared to go great lengths in the endeavour to obtain the electoral support of the Parnellite faction. To strive to conciliate the good opinion and the goodwill of the Irish people by every legitimate means is a perfectly intelligible policy, and one of which, we believe, Englishmen generally approve. But that is a totally different thing from making advances to a wretched faction known to be steeped in sedition, and believed with good reason to be implicated in outrage and even in murder. To wean the Irish people from any temptation to follow the lead of men of this stamp, and to convince Ireland that she will best show herself true to her own interests by loyalty to the Crown and by upholding the union with England—this ought to be the object of the British Government; and in proportion as they succeed in effecting it will they arouse the hatred of the Parnellite faction. We do not for a moment believe that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues are less opposed to Nationalist schemes than Lord Hartington. But the country has a right to receive clear and explicit assurances on this head. To imagine that they are not needed is a mistake. Even Mr. Healy remarks, "Mayhap it is the Tories, "forced by the effacement of the Orangemen at "the elections, who will be called upon to undo "the hapless work of Castlereagh." When even the very sedition-mongers themselves are publicly professing their reliance on the co-operation of the Ministry, the time has surely come for Ministers to abandon the silence which they have hitherto maintained on the subject.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Chamberlain has raised at Warrington the war-cry of the advanced section of the Liberal party. Whether it will tend to promote in that party the unity desirable at all times to its members, and especially so when they have to appeal to the country for confidence and support, is a question which many who read his speech may ask with some anxiety. He declares, indeed, that his programme and that of the Radicals is so reasonable that no one can object to it. The reasonableness with which most politicians and parties invest the doctrines which they have decisively adopted is in this case likely to appear wholly invisible not only to Conservatives, but to those Whigs and Liberals of the more moderate school who are endeavouring with some mental conflict to reconcile themselves to such a course as has recently been pressed upon them by Lord Cowper. Those among them who think as almost everyone thought a few years back, those who sympathise with the views lately enunciated by the Marquis of Hartington, must be led to think twice whether the time has not come when, whatever party they may be willing to co-operate with, it can no longer be with Mr. Chamberlain and those who applaud him. It is quite intelligible that statesmen like the Duke of Argyll or Lord Lansdowne in one House, and Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Forster in the other, may be able to persuade themselves to join the Conservatives to whom they have always been opposed. Even from a Conservative point of view something might be said against it as well as for it. But it is remarkable if they do not suspect that the time has come when they should, for their own sake and that of the nation, form a distinct political group or organisation. Such a party, representing the Liberalism of most Liberal Ministries before the latest, if less numerous than either of the others, would hold a position in which it would almost control the policy of either, able as it would be to realise the ancient motto, "Cui adhæreo procest."

Mr. Chamberlain's programme once more definitely puts forward graduated taxation, the giving of land to labourers by local authorities, the revendication of endowments and enclosures whose legality is questioned beyond the ordinary limits of ascription, and the establishment at the public expense of free education for those who could pay school fees as well as those who could not. It is for the sake of these and other sweeping changes that he considers the new county franchise to be valuable. He ridicules the idea that the new machinery is to work in the old way. While the measure was under discussion we heard much of the removal of the anomalous distinction between boroughs and counties, of the objection to excluding capable citizens from a share in the election of the Legislature, and similar arguments as to the importance of enfranchisement for enfranchisement's sake. Such notions Mr. Chamberlain puts aside or relegates altogether into the background. With him enfranchisement is chiefly important as a means to ends, and what those ends are he announces frankly and defiantly.

It is, perhaps, a satisfaction that they do not include Home Rule for Ireland in Mr. Parnell's sense. Here, indeed, Mr. Chamberlain makes a clear protest. He speaks the more emphatically as it gives him an opportunity to attack the present Ministry for their supposed Irish alliance. We have frequently expressed regret that the Government should have taken a course with regard to the Crimes Act which had any appearance of appealing for the support of Irish Nationalists. But not only was it the course which Mr. Chamberlain himself was known to favour, but he announces himself as having been the author of a scheme for the government of Ireland which is at least as marvellous as any proposal which has ever emanated from those who have embarked on the hopeless quest of conciliation. It was apparently to set up an Elective Board to carry out the executive government in that country—a Board apparently independent, and which certainly would have asserted independence, of the Executive in England and the United Parliament to which those who direct the Executive are responsible. It is not wonderful that such a scheme should have been one that the Irish leaders were ready to accept. It would probably have soon created such a deadlock that the concession of an Irish Parliament would have seemed a welcome means of escape. Mr. Chamberlain contends for graduated taxation, on the somewhat unintelligible ground of "equality of sacrifice." In the natural sense of the phrase it would appear to be attained by an equal deduction from each person's income. But that is not what is intended, but rather its fullest antithesis. To make the "sacrifice" imposed by taxation equal as between individuals, it would be necessary to ascertain how far any person's position, habits, or idiosyncracy made wealth, or what it procured more important to them. It is intelligible that there should be a desire to lighten the burden of taxation on the extremely poor. But the Radical platform involves not so much a diminution at the lowest end of the scale as compared with the rest of the community as a piling of taxation on the small number of large fortunes. Its adherents refuse to see that in kind and in principle this only differs from a direct transfer of the property of the wealthier class to others. Mr. Chamberlain has indeed one argument of a novel character. He has found some instances of graduated taxation in the Middle Ages. Those who remember Mr. Chamberlain's Denbigh speech on the House of Lords may distrust his authority on matters of history where he does not adduce his proofs. But the policy of raising revenue by laying hands on the wealth of those who were prominent by their riches is no doubt familiar enough to arbitrary and impatient Governors who do not consider whether in the long run they are not killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. Ransom for property was familiar to the Jews under Plantagenet Sovereigns, as it is no doubt to wealthy individuals under the worse class of Oriental Pashas. We doubt, however, if either precedent is altogether satisfactory for modern and civilised communities.

In dealing with free schools, a part of his platform which he advises should be forced upon every candidate by the Liberal electors, Mr. Chamberlain threatens the friends of denominational education with worse consequences if they venture to oppose it. It is not a matter, he contends, with which the denominational question is connected. If Mr. Chamberlain means that he would pay the fees at all schools alike out of public money, something might be said for his contention. We hardly imagine, however, that he would hold out any such promise, or that those who support him would allow its fulfilment. On the other hand, if Board schools are to be made free, it is clear that Voluntary schools will be extinguished. The quotations from letters written by persons unable to pay fees have no weight except for sensational purposes, as provision exists in the Education Act for the payment of fees out of the rates in extreme cases. If those who were perfectly able to pay were similarly assisted, the ratepayers, many of them poor themselves, would have to bear the burden whether themselves making any use of the schools or not. It is probably to meet this difficulty that it is suggested to have recourse to the Income-tax. To the great body of electors who are ratepayers and are not Income-tax payers such a proposal may be alluring. That the fees of children attending Elementary schools would be paid by those whose children are least likely to attend them is, we presume, no objection from an advanced Liberal standpoint. There would, however, be a knotty point still to be dealt with. If the locality is to be relieved from what would be so considerable a burden by the nation at large, if so important a part of the expense of school maintenance is to be defrayed by the public taxes, is local control not to be superseded or supplemented by national control? It would be a curious result of the policy of the special advocates of popular local government, if it were necessary to transfer from localities to the State much of the present control of ratepayers over education.

Mr. Chamberlain claims that on the whole his policy as shadowed forth may expect the support of all friends of progress. Such a somewhat indefinite title must, we imagine, be taken for this purpose in a very limited sense. It contains many alluring hints to the new electors in the shape of benefits to be obtained at the expense of others. We only hope that

those of them who follow political discussion at all will have sufficient political intelligence to see their difficulties and suspect their soundness.

THE CAUSE OF SCOTTISH LIBERALISM.

The chief cause of Scottish Liberalism is the conservative temperament of the Scottish people. This may seem a paradox, but it is strictly true. It has often been remarked that Scotland exhibits the singular spectacle of a people intensely conservative in religion and intensely democratic in politics. But it is easy to see that the distinction goes little deeper than names—that the same principle is at work in both spheres, though producing apparently opposite results. Three hundred years ago the Scottish people determined to abandon their ancient faith. The change once made, the resolution was carried out with a thoroughness that no other country has witnessed. Hardly a ruined cross, hardly a pious custom, survives to tell that Scotland was once Catholic. And a new form of Christianity once accepted, the strong natural conservatism of the people became enlisted in its favour. Neither the Church herself, nor any of the Protestant bodies other than Presbyterian, have yet been able to attain any appreciable success North of the Tweed among the masses of the people. They have been faithful to the tradition which they have received. Exactly in the same way the Scottish people have received a Liberal tradition in political matters. Before the first Reform Bill the greater part of the people had no political power, and it was not unnatural that they should attach themselves to the party which offered them the best chance of obtaining it. Having acquired the political power which they coveted, they made little or no attempt to use it in any particular direction. The affairs of Scotland have never been settled at the hustings or the polling-booth, but have been amicably arranged between the little group of Scotch members and the Government of the day. The rabid politicians who are never tired of making wild speeches, holding out vague promises to the working people, controlling Caucuses, bullying candidates, and admonishing Members, are not often met with north of the Border. The Scotch have too much sense either to produce such a class of men, or to submit to their guidance. None of the ordinary accomplishments of Radical politics—a veiled Republicanism, envy of the upper classes, resentment shown to privilege of any kind—are at all common in Scotland; and this fact is enough to prove that the Liberalism of Scotland, strong as it undoubtedly is, is a very different thing from the Radicalism of Birmingham. The people are Liberals mainly because their grandfathers were Liberals. Conversions, either in religion or politics, are extremely rare in Scotland: in politics, as in religion, they show a firm conservative attachment to the tradition they have received.

It has been the custom for some years to describe the average Scottish farmer, or tradesman, or mechanic, as not only a shrewd, hard-headed fellow, but a man of singular intelligence for his class, and fond of thinking out matters for himself. It is to be feared that Mr. Trevelyan judged the average Scotch elector more truly when he described him as knowing little and caring less about Imperial matters which did not affect him personally. This is not entirely his own fault. He reads newspapers, but the newspapers he reads are all of one type. The other side of the question is never even presented to him. He is as ignorant of modern Conservatism, its meaning, its aims, and its methods, as if he had lived all his life on some solitary island. The ordinary middle-class Scotchman is distinguished by other mental characteristics besides shrewdness and tenacity of purpose. His mind is singularly impenetrable to new ideas, when they are not such as can be reduced into a concrete form. A believer in the doctrine of Apostolical Succession, or an advocate of the "nationalisation" of land, might preach to him by the hour, and leave no other impression but that the speaker had a bee in his bonnet. This impenetrability, this blindness to the force of arguments (be they good or bad) to which he is not accustomed, is the chief element in keeping Scotland faithful to its Liberal tradition. The English elector sees that the Gladstone Ministry has proved a disastrous failure. Having no bigoted devotion to Mr. Gladstone and no irrational fear of Lord Salisbury, he judges the question on its merits, and he makes up his mind that the Conservatives ought to have his vote. The Scottish elector, on the other hand, is not to be driven from his allegiance to the great orator by a few proved blunders in foreign affairs—nor, though the blunders were ten times as disastrous as they have proved to be, would the fact influence his decision. He does not really weigh facts, listen to arguments, and make up his mind accordingly. He will cheer, as he has always cheered, at the mention of Mr. Gladstone's name; he will vote, as he has always voted, for the Liberal candidate. But this state of things cannot last for ever. Day by day the natural intelligence of the people is widening in its scope. They will not always imagine Tories to be a set of self-seeking, corrupt, and blood-thirsty tyrants. They will learn to look at facts outside the range of their own lives, and to judge according to the facts; and when that day comes we may expect that the same tenacity of purpose, the same patriotic spirit, which have made Scotland faithful to its Liberal tradition, while they have preserved her from the wilder theories of Radicalism, will make her strongly and consistently Conservative.

That time has been hastened by the only event which was likely to hasten it—one which would bring the strong conservative attachment to the National Religion into sharp antagonism with the conservative attachment to the Liberal tradition. One or the other must give way, and it is not difficult to see that it is the latter which is about to succumb. The "sturdy Liberalism" of the Scottish elector is a good strong stick, and the Liberation Society have determined to make use of it. We venture to predict that not only will they fail in working their will by its aid, but that it will break to pieces in their grasp. The Scottish farmers and mechanics are about to be asked to disestablish the Scottish Kirk—to seize upon her revenues and apply them practically in aid of the rates, and to leave the more remote parts of the country destitute of all regular religious influence. They will hesitate to do this; they will refuse to do it. But that is not all, nor nearly all. They will see now that the fine word "Liberal" means a good many things; that the Liberalism of France and Belgium, which brings in its train Atheistical education, liberty of divorce, and Socialism, is beginning to creep into England—that Liberalism is not exactly synonymous with goodness of heart and the virtues generally, nor Toryism with despotism and the seven deadly sins. They will, in a word, be compelled to think and act for themselves, independently of the old party lines. If the Liberals were wise, they would let the question of Disestablishment drop; but they are not wise, and they will go on with it. If the Tories are wise, they will insist upon every candidate being asked his opinion upon the subject, and refuse to take for answer the cowardly evasion that the question is one for the decision of the people of Scotland. In a sense of course it is; and we have no fear how the people of Scotland will decide the question. But are our representatives to be in no sense our leaders? Are the men we send to Parliament to be *tabulæ rasæ*, upon which the electors may write whatever they have a mind to write? To say that any difficult point, any one upon which there is a danger of losing votes, is "one to be "settled by the people" is a happy phrase. It flatters the audience, and commits the speaker to nothing. But surely the electors will see in time that the politician who uses it improves upon the position of the American candidate who declared at the end of his speech—"These "air my principles, gentlemen; but if you "don't like them they can be altered." On one of the most important questions that can arise the Liberal candidate declines to be saddled with any principle at all, even to begin with. "I have no opinion, gentlemen," he says; "I would rather not have any. If you "will kindly inform me what *your* opinion is—"you, and the other electors of this country—"I shall be only too happy to take that opinion "for my own." The candidate is, in fact, left "frontiug South by North." Not a very dignified position, surely, for a man to select who aspires to represent his fellow-countrymen in Parliament—a position, too, which we will pay the Liberal electors of Scotland the compliment of saying they will be quite capable of understanding. Let a Scottish voter once change sides, let him even fairly make up his mind to change sides on a certain definite contingency, and the battle is won. For him thenceforth the Liberal tradition will be broken. He will leave the polling-booth with a strange mixture of feelings, but with the predominant conviction that he has for once refused to follow his bell-wether, and has decided a question for himself on its own merits. It may then occur to him to institute an independent comparison between the promises of the late Premier and his performances, or to bestow some attention upon the history of the treatment of General Gordon by Mr. Gladstone's Government—to allow, that is to say, facts to have some influence in the future in determining how he shall cast his vote. When this has been done Conservatism must triumph in many a Northern constituency. Let the Scottish electors, who are now so strongly Liberal, only conceive it possible that it may be their duty to vote for a Conservative; let them once learn to think and judge for themselves; and it will be no longer possible for a Radical politician to prate of "a solid Scotland."

Reviews.

VICTOR HUGO.*

Though we are not prepared to maintain that "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," it is almost of necessity that a sympathising critic of Victor Hugo should indulge in a certain amount of bombast and tall talk. To this we must attribute Mr. Cappon's deliberately expressed opinion "that the man who has just passed "through the dark portals was one of the greatest "figures of the century, and will continue by his "writings and example to exercise a wide and at "present incalculable influence on the future of "Europe," and also his very Hugoesque utterance, which might almost pass for a translation from some estimate of himself formulated by the poet-politician, that "he completes the ideal of modern "France as Cæsar did that of Roman conquest or "Nelson that of England's supremacy on the sea." The reader who takes Mr. Cappon as his guide must be prepared for some gush and effusiveness, of which these passages strike the keynote, not altogether in accord with Teutonic taste, as Mr. Cappon would probably himself acknowledge; but after making allowance for this and also for the point of view of one who believes that at the present day "the main stream" of culture and capacity, "although here and there it may be in "*détour*, is where Emerson and Mr. Arnold are, "and not where Canon Liddon and Cardinal "Newman are," he will find much in the volume before us to interest him. Such a point of view is indeed absolutely essential to prepare the mind for the Hugo-worship which is demanded by the admirers of the great Frenchman. For the want of that higher atmosphere to be found "where "Canon Liddon and Cardinal Newman are" must always to those who adopt the other point of view diminish the effect of the portrait. That Hugo was an atheist was an undoubted calumny, though the vagueness of his belief gave some ground for it to those who were content to judge him from a perfunctory study of his writings, and there is no doubt that their moral tone was far higher than that of the great bulk of the French literature of his time. But we cannot accept him as the inspired prophet-poet who is painted for us in Mr. Cappon's interesting monogram, though a doubt is insinuated by the happy epigram which speaks of there being something of John of Patmos in him, and something also of Alexandre Dumas. We may be excused for finding much more to remind us of the latter than of the former; but with Mr. Cappon it is otherwise. He only stumbles by accident into such an acknowledgment, and, as a rule, it is the *Apocalypse* rather than *Monte Cristo* which he holds up to us as the type of Victor Hugo's work. He is evidently deeply read in the literature of his subject, and has spared no pains in the production of a monogram which may convey to English readers who are not so well read in it some shadowy reflection of what the ideal Hugo appears to be to the model Hugophile. Without accepting his conclusions, or following him the whole way in his procession towards the shrine of his literary devotion, we may welcome his aid as having given us the most complete and exhaustive volume on Victor Hugo, his writings and his times, which has as yet been presented to English readers. And we must admit that he does not worship with an altogether blind idolatry, but is prepared to sit in critical judgment on the admitted shortcomings of his hero, though entertaining an exaggerated estimate of his admitted triumphs.

Mr. Cappon's style, as we have intimated, has suffered somewhat in an English point of view from the very completeness and absorption of his study of his subject, and, as in the case of Victor Hugo himself, the glitter and brilliancy are too obviously aimed at, the distinction between tinsel and gold being lost sight of. But there are many happy epigrams and passages of real brilliance which add to the reader's enjoyment of what is, with all its faults of matter and manner, an enjoyable book. Mr. Cappon is quite a sufficient master of English to have dispensed with the necessity of attracting attention by the coinage of new words, such as "relumed," or the use of affected phrases such as "Hugo is a prophet com-"plicated by a Parisian." And, while we are finding fault, we must protest against such a want of the true critical faculty as is shown in the reference to "the whole withered world of "Thackerayan picture and satire." Indeed, Mr. Cappon's appreciation of the novelist's art is somewhat imperfect, which, perhaps, accounts for his comparative neglect of what was in reality one of Hugo's greatest works, and one by which, as we are Philistines enough to believe, he is most likely to be remembered—*Notre Dame de Paris*.

The principal events of Hugo's life are passed in review by Mr. Cappon, and the running historical commentary descriptive of the political surroundings of that life is full of interest and written with great spirit and vigour. He is, perhaps, hardly fair to Guizot, but this could scarcely be expected from an admirer of Victor Hugo. The connection between the literary and the political interest of the struggle of the Romantic school, of which the author of *Hernani* was the standard-bearer, is well brought out, and enables the English reader to understand much which at first sight seems unintelligible in the story of the first production of that drama, which is admirably told. But it is probably familiar to our readers, so we prefer, as an extract illustrative of this portion of his career, to quote Mr. Cappon's discriminative estimate of the Romanticists on the non-political side of the movement:

In literature, the aim of the new school was to enlarge the poetic vocabulary by the use of words which the critical taste of the preceding age had pronounced inadmissible, particularly in the higher kinds of poetry, and to substitute the direct and natural words—*le mot propre*—for the artificial periphrase which had so long been in vogue. They felt that the language of literature bore too much the imprint of the thought of another and more reserved age, and that for their own use it was lacking in freedom and naturalness. As Schlegel remarked, there were many things which could not be mentioned at all in French poetry; and long before him, Voltaire had made a similar observation. They sought to expand it beyond those limits which had sufficed for the philosophic elegance of Voltaire, or for the majestic simplicity of the great writers of the seventeenth century. The literary stores of early French literature, of the old Gallic idiom in Montaigne, Rabelais, and Villon, were ransacked for analogies and examples, to which the new school added an audacity of turn and expression, and also an elevation of thought, all their own.

As far as language went, their views were not dissimilar to those with which Wordsworth and Coleridge in their efforts for literary reform, had made the English public acquainted; but while the Englishmen had in their favour those great models in English literature the writers of the Elizabethan age, to whom they so frequently appealed—the Romantic school had to make their way against all the great traditions of French literature, and to overcome the long-established authority of the great authors of its most brilliant epoch. The only tradition in their favour was the ominous one of Ronsard and the other sixteenth-century reformers of the *Pléiad*. In proportion, therefore, as the prejudices in favour of reserve in style and language, and in general of the observance of all literary etiquette as laid down by the great Boileau, *Legislateur du Parnasse*, were strong in France, and lay deep in the national spirit as it had been formed by the powerful but highly conventional literature of "the Great Century," so the reaction tended to assume a violent and exaggerated character. It seemed as if all precepts and principles in literature were to be thrown in a body to the winds. As previously Malherbe, overlooking the fact that the decorum of words must be determined almost wholly by the context, had laid too much stress on their character, considered abstractly and in themselves, and Boileau too much on abstract general rules of composition; so now the new writers were in danger of forgetting that there are principles at all, and even proprieties which, although they do not constitute the essence of poetry, may much enhance its value.

But we must pass on rapidly from the earlier triumphs of the author of *Hernani* to the later incidents of his eventful life. The creator of Quasimodo and of Don[illegible] was destined to play an important part in politics, though we venture to think not quite so important a part as his biographer imagines, and certainly not so important a part as he himself imagined. It is well to correct our impressions of Victor Hugo derived from the *Histoire d'un Crime* by other contemporary authorities—as, for example, the reminiscences of M. de Maupas. Louis Napoleon's ex-Prefect rated the political importance of Hugo during those dark December days very lightly, and seems to have accorded him an amnesty of disdain which he would not have done had the poet-politician really been as much the man of the hour as he fancied himself to be. He was not really thought worth securing at a time when all leaders who were thought dangerous were promptly secured. But in exile he was a more dangerous foe than he was in Paris, and the fiery indignation of the attacks both in verse and prose which he poured forth against Napoleon le Petit—it must not be forgotten that Hugo was the author of that most felicitous phrase, so invaluable to the opponents of the Second Empire—must have often compelled the Emperor and his Minister of Police to regret that they had not thought him of more importance. Mr. Cappon gives some well-selected specimens from the seething mass of anti-Imperial literature—we cannot say anti-Napoleonic, for Hugo, after his first flush of loyalty to the Bourbons when under the influence of Chateaubriant, became as devoted a slave to the Napoleonic legend as the veriest *vieux moustache*. But it was the contrast between the First and the Second Empires which increased his bitterness against the latter. He could not bear to think how

Ce voleur de nuit alluma sa lanterne
Au soleil d'Austerlitz.

Without pausing to consider how much Hugo's morbid vanity contributed to the maintenance of his determination not to re-enter France till he and liberty could re-enter together, we must acknowledge that there is something grand in his attitude during those years of exile which were brought to a close by the day of Sedan. He did not, indeed, on that return take a prominent place in practical politics; but he encouraged his countrymen amid all the trouble and difficulties of the troublesome and difficult situation by that sublime self-confidence of which the better development was patriotism as the worse was vanity. Hugo never, indeed, throughout his career was a practical politician; and the passage in which Mr. Cappon explains his failure in this respect is well worth quoting:—

For the career of an active politician, however, Hugo's qualifications were evidently not of the best. He appears not to have sufficiently considered the difference between the audience which listens, in its calm and reflective moods, to the written speech of the poet, and that which, racked by contending interests, and fully alive

* *Victor Hugo.* A Memoir and a Study. By James Cappon, M.A.—London: W. Blackwood and Son, 1885.

only to the immediate and practical issues of questions, awaits the orator at the tribune or public platform. Paris was not the best place to teach him the distinction between the silent but profound approbation of the one, and the tumultuary applause of the other. There have been poets who would have been able statesmen, because they could have readily altered their speech and methods, and even shifted the plane of their thoughts, to suit the difference of their situation. But Hugo carries into the one arena all the arts and methods which he has learned in the other. He becomes involved in the ordinary ambitions and interests of the day, but he still speaks with the accents of one delivering oracles, and believes himself inviolable as a priest of Apollo. He has nothing of that prudent reserve in which ordinary men, who deal with others as antagonists and rivals, learn to intrench themselves; he has nothing of their hardly learned science in pursuing ends by the indirect line that leads safely through the conflicting interests, the jealousy and opposition, of others. That unguarded style of self-dilation which he has acquired in literature, may be pardoned in the poet, but becomes foolishness in the politician. He wants patience, and is eminently incapable of seeing things from any point of view but his own—and his own is generally of that aspiring kind which needs skilful presentation before a practical assembly. He had, it is true, those great qualities which will gain for their possessor distinction and even authority anywhere. Intellectual resources of an uncommon kind, sincerity, fidelity to his principles, and indomitable persistency, were his; but, for the arena which he had chosen, his defects outweighed his virtues—and Hugo was never able to make any figure as a practical politician. For such a man there may be a field in politics, but it is assuredly not the Parliamentary one. It is a

He may, as Mazzini did, keep alive in times of ... don the better traditions of his country; from his ... dent station he may influence and raise its ... s more securely than if he were in the trammels ... but he will never govern Ministries or political ...

... ch, indeed, in the end, was the destiny in store for ... go. His life, which at present hangs problematical ... ween conflicting tendencies,—almost, we might say, ... but a central impulse or aspiration strong enough ... make it productive,—found, after ten long years of waiting, a work which called forth all its reserves of strength and capac -which reconciled its diverse and apparently incompatible demands, and set it in a great light before all Europe. The events of 1851, which tested so severely all the elements of French society, found Hugo ready to cast in his lot with the persecuted remnant that for the time represented what of truth and courage was left in France. He had his reward. From the time that he chose his side, his genius took a higher wing. His new position sundered him at once from all the weaker and worse influences of the Parisian world. It concentrated his energies and his ambition. It gave him the stimulus and supplied him with the material which he required; and in the later period of his career he became, by the simple fact of his having followed the truth without compromise, the poet, not of Paris or France alone, but of popular effort and aspiration all over Europe. In such matters there is a guidance by faith and intuition, which is at least as good as the guidance by reason. Had he calculated the effect on his life of his adhesion to the party of protest against the Second Empire as deeply as Goethe would have done in the same situation, he could assuredly have done nothing that would have contributed more to his development or to the satisfaction of his highest ambitions; and he might very probably have done that which would have contributed less:—

ὕσπτοτε τὰν Διὸς ἁρμονίαν
θνατῶν παρείσαι Βουλά.

We should not omit to call attention to the skill which Mr. Cappon has shown in the selection of short passages from Victor Hugo's writings to illustrate the view of his subject which he has here presented, and, we must also add, to the want of skill which he has shown in his translation of those passages. It was, we should have thought, hardly necessary to supply translations at all for the use of those readers to whom Mr. Cappon mainly appeals; but, if a translation is required, it should be one which would do more justice to the original, and would not wander in search of rhyme so far from the original. Should Mr. Cappon's book reach a second edition, which it well merits, the translations should either be omitted altogether or very carefully revised.

NEW NOVELS.

*Mrs. Hollyer** is a bright, clever character study, and though the framework on which it is hung is rather slight for a three-volume novel we are carried on through the three volumes so pleasantly that it is only when we come to the end and look back on the story that we realise how very slight it is. The main, almost the only, *dramatis personæ* are Keith Hollyer himself, the husband—on the last page—of *Mrs. Hollyer;* Miss Sylvia Shepston, a clever, heartless flirt, who succeeds in imposing on Keith's simple-mindedness; Miss Janet St. John, a true-hearted girl, who does not show to such advantage as the fair Sylvia in mixed society, but is worth a dozen of her in reality; and Mrs. Thornton, a delightful old lady with that love of match-making which is inherent in so many delightful old ladies. The latter is thoroughly annoyed at Keith's infatuation for Sylvia, which he cherishes through ten long years of exile, but which is rudely dispelled at his first interview after his return to his ideal goddess. Sylvia, who has in the meantime married a rich but elderly husband—whose capture by her is amusingly described—has lost that husband, and is preparing to marry another, entertains but a very vague recollection of her plaything of a fortnight, and does not think it worth while to take the trouble to enchant him again. So, after a brief interval of despair, Keith falls back happily enough on Janet, who has been the *confidante* of his devotion at the shrine of his worthless idol. The contrast between the very poor clay of which the idol is composed, and the refined gold which Keith imagines it to be, is cleverly drawn; and the gradual growth of Janet's regard for Sylvia's victim, and the victim's gradual awakening to Janet's superior merits, are admirably worked out. It is no small credit to Miss Craik's literary skill that she should have succeeded in making out of such slight materials so effective a book; and that the reader should not weary of the conversations of which it is almost entirely composed, shows that she is an adept in writing conversation, which is one of the most difficult accomplishments for the novelist to attain unto.

Miss Marryat has undoubtedly a talent for novel-writing, but she exercises it in a most unpleasant and most unhealthy manner. Old-fashioned people who believe in the sanctity of the marriage tie are perhaps hardly fair judges of her work, for it would seem that the incompatibility of love and marriage is the cardinal article of her creed. Could we accept the view of English social life which she gives, we should indeed despair of the State. *Mariages de convenance* are the only unions which she seems to recognise, and as soon as the heroine is married she is sure to come across someone to whom her heart, which her husband has failed to touch, goes out with an exuberance of gush. Such is the case with Gladys Countess of Mountcarron, who, having accepted the Earl—not under parental pressure, but as a pure, or rather impure, commercial speculation of her own—proceeds within a few months after their marriage to fall madly in love with his heir-presumptive. The situation is as nauseous a one as can well be conceived, and loses nothing of its nauseousness in Miss Marryat's skilful and unscrupulous hands. Whatever Lord Mountcarron's faults—and the author deems it necessary as a kind of palliation of her heroine's conduct to make him out faithless and brutal towards the end of the book—at the time when his cousin and intimate friend, whom he freely trusts, and his wife, in whose honour he believes, conspire together to betray him, he has done nothing to justify their treachery. Lady Mountcarron is prevented at the last moment from completing that act of treachery by a sudden qualm—not of conscience, but of regret for the worldly advantages which she is giving up. The adorable Jemmie is by no means grateful for having been saved from betraying his cousin's confidence, and in order to forget his cousin's wife goes off to nurse a sick friend in Egypt, who gives him some good advice, the effect of which is enhanced by his being brought into actual contact with a woman who has left her husband for her lover. It is not the moral, but the social, effects of such a fall which are thus brought home to him, and he returns to Carronby resolved not to give up loving his neighbour's and his cousin's wife, but to give up the idea of socially degrading her. Gladys, in her turn, is not satisfied with this change of affairs, and tempts him sorely, but without success; till in the end, as a reward of vice, Lord Mountcarron is killed out hunting, and the heir-presumptive succeeds at once to his title and his wife. A spinal complaint which was likely to have carried her off during her first marriage is marvellously cured during the second, from which it would seem that not only women's hearts but women's spines are, according to Miss Marryat's theories, victims to the stern pressure of that marriage law which it is the more or less avowed object of all her works to bring into disrepute.

Mrs. Hollyer. By Georgiana M. Craik. In Three Vols.—London: R. Bentley and Son, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

We have two or three more shilling novelettes to add to our list. *Betrayed*, by Miss Dora Russell (F. V. White), is a very unpleasant story, of which the less said the better. In *John Needham's Double* (J. and R. Maxwell) Mr. Hatton has taken a real incident, which will be fresh in the recollections of most readers, as his groundwork. We doubt if he is justified in the course which he has adopted, and there must be many relatives of the guilty man still living who will be pained by the additional burden of crime imposed upon his memory by the ingenuity of the novelist. The solution of the mystery which is suggested is certainly ingenious, but its very ingenuity must render it the more painful to the survivors. *Self-Doomed* (Griffith, Farran, and Co.) is by that skilful concocter of mysteries, Mr. B. L. Farjeon; but he has hardly shown his usual skill in the present concoction, and the expectation which is aroused by the name of the author of *Great Porter-square* on the outside of a sensation story is destined in this case to be disappointed.

The second instalment of Mr. Phil Robinson's *Indian Garden Series* (Sampson Low and Co.) is entitled *Tigers at Large*, and contains, like its predecessor, a collection of tales and sketches from the works of that deservedly popular writer. They are capital books to carry about in one's pocket to amuse a spare five minutes.

Cousin Dick, the title of Miss Lily Tinsley's latest story (Tinsley Brothers), is scarcely up to the level of her previous efforts, but will, nevertheless, be appreciated by those to whom love stories are acceptable. The story deals entirely with the love affairs of Berry and her cousin Dick, and Miss Tinsley has certainly made the most of the incidents which go to make up the story.

Miss H. H. Goodle's story, *The Strange Story of Eugenia* (Griffith, Farran, and Co.), and those which accompany it in the same volume, will supply very interesting reading during a railway journey. The events upon which the stories are founded are exciting, and the authoress has done full justice to the materials at her command. *The Necromancer's Hand*, a tale of old Paris, is, we think, the best of the trio.

We have received from Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. the first issue of the *Insurance Railway Guide*, which we believe will prove an acceptable addition to the already long list of guides and time-tables at the service of the travelling public. The information contained in this new venture is concise, and, as far as we are able to judge, reliable. The tables are set out in bold type, the notes are explicit, and there is a great deal of useful matter in the book, while the maps are all that can be desired. An insurance coupon for £200 is presented with each copy of the *Guide*, by which the payment of that sum is guaranteed to the representative of any purchaser of the *Guide* killed or fatally injured by an accident to the train in which the deceased was an ordinary passenger, provided such passenger shall have in his or her possession a copy of the *Guide* for the current month. This feature in the *Insurance Railway Guide* should prove a great incentive to the sale, independent of the general merits of the work.

Eight lectures which were delivered at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, during the London Mission, 1884, have been published under the appropriate title of *Plain Thoughts for Men* (Kegan Paul and Co.) They will assuredly prove of great service to mission workers in the future, while to the ordinary reader they will supply undeniable argument in proof of the power of Christianity, and raise man to the noblest standpoint. The lectures now issued include "Faith," by the Rev. H. Wace, D.D.; "Money," by the Rev. J. De Soyres, M.A.; "Temperance," by J. Cropper, Esq., M.P.; "Honesty," by the Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A.; "Purity," by Stephen Bourne, Esq.; "Recreation," by the Rev. R. Eyton, M.A.; "The Family," by the Rev. Canon Furse, M.A.; and "Doubt," by the Rev. Canon Scott Holland.

Those to whom mission work is a subject of special interest will find in *Church Work: Mission Life* (Wells Gardner and Co.) most gratifying evidence of the rapid strides with which that section of Christian labour is advancing. The reports from Canada, India, China, Africa, &c., which are given under "Monthly Notes," are most encouraging, and will stimulate all engaged in the work to greater efforts. The articles in this excellent magazine supply very substantial literary food; that on "The Working of the Leaven," by the Rev. T. A. Fryer, being especially commendable. From the same firm we have received the September part of *Good Stories*, the two tales in which fully justify the title of the book.

The Heir Presumptive. By Forence Marryat. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

A subscription is on foot to rehang and rearrange the bells of Exeter Cathedral, by way of a memorial of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, the father of bell archæology, whose death was recorded a few weeks since.

On the 26th inst. Messrs. Cassell and Company will publish the first volume of their *Miniature Library of the Poets*, commencing with Wordsworth. The books will be issued handsomely bound in cloth with marble sides. The series will also be obtainable in vegetable parchment binding with uncut edges for such purchasers as may desire them in this form.

The various religious communities in the Smyrna region are vying with each other in promoting education. The Greek community maintain the lead they have have long held. The Armenian community have appointed an honorary inspector, Mr. Papasian, to visit their schools in the viceroyalty of Aidin, at Smyrna, Aidin, Nazlu, Manisa (Magnesia ad Mæandrum), Cassaba, Keurk Aghaj, Bergamo (Pergamus), &c. The Jews, under the influence of the association in London, have given new life to their people by the introduction of Western studies. The Turks are setting up middle schools.

Mr. G. C. Bourne, B.A., of New College, Oxford, for several years captain of the University Boat Club, who has just taken a first class in animal morphology, has taken a passage to the island of Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean, by one of the Australian mail steamers which call there for coal. The island, one of the Chagos Archipelago, has hitherto not been explored at all scientifically. Mr. Bourne intends to stay there some months, and make all the collections and investigations he can. A grant of £100 towards his expenses has been made from the Government fund at the disposal of the Royal Society.

Messrs. Cassell and Company have arranged to publish immediately, under the title of *Cassell's National Library*, a series of standard works in every branch of literature, including Travel, Biography, History, Religion, Science, Adventure, Fiction, *Belles Lettres*, &c. The volumes will be printed from new type on paper specially manufactured. They will contain 192 pages, small 8vo, in coloured wrapper, and will be issued weekly at threepence each. The services of Professor Henry Morley have been secured as editor of this library, which it is believed will be unique in the annals of English publishing, and will compare favourably for quality and price with any books hitherto published.

The following letter is mentioned in the Eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. It throws light on the destruction of painted glass, and is addressed by John Berry, glazier, at Harnam, near Salisbury, to John Lloyd, Esq., Conduit-steeet, Hanover-square, London:—

"This day I have sent you a Box full of old Stained and Painted Glass as you desired me to due wich I hope it will Sute your Purpos it is the best that I can get at Present. But I expet to Beatt to Peceais a great deale verey sune as it is of now use to we and we Due it for the lead if you want Eney more of the same sorts you may have what thear is, if it will Pay for Taking out, as it is a Deal of Truble to what Beating it to Peceais his you will send me a line as sune as Posobl for we are goain to move ore glasing shop to a Nother Plase and thin to save a greatt Deale more of the like Sort wich I ham your most Omble Servnt, "John Berry."

This letter is endorsed:—

"Berry ye Glazier about beating the fine painted glass window at Sarum to pieces to Save the Lead."

Mr. E. Burne-Jones (says the *Athenæum*) has made considerable progress with his fine series of large pictures illustrating the legend of Perseus. Some of them delineate the subject from original points of view. All of them display, with more than usual force, the weird and poetic inspiration of the artist. They will be taken in hand as soon as the illustrations of the "Legend of the Sleeping Palace" are finished. Mr. Watts has nearly completed a fine and vigorous picture representing Europa seated on the bull, who wades breast high in the dark blue waves of the sea in summer. It is a noble exercise in almost Titianesque colour, instinct with golden light, and delicately studied as to tone. The picture has been lent to the Gallery at Birmingham.

The Lyceum was re-opened on Saturday, after having been greatly altered and redecorated. The stall space has been widened by removing one row of seats, to allow greater room between the rows of seats, and three new exit doors have been provided at the expense of the pit tier of private boxes, of which the stage ones only are left. The rakes of the dress circle and upper boxes have been raised, thus affording improved means of witnessing the performances, and increased ventilation has been provided for the upper circle as for the pit, which also shares the advantage with both tiers of boxes of having the space between the rows of seats enlarged. The sighting power of the gallery has been improved, and the amphitheatre has been enlarged and otherwise bettered. A new refreshment-room, on the same level, has been given to the pit, and a new and more commodious one has been provided for the gallery. When we learn that this has been done and the other increased comforts of the public obtained at the cost of the seating capacity of a house which is always filled, we must acknowledge that visitors are under great obligations to Mr. Irving for having made sacrifices that very few managers would have made. The new season was opened with *Olivia*, the success of which was in full tide when the house closed a month since. The theatre was crowded to its fullest capacity by an enthusiastic audience who accorded to Mr. Irving and his company a thoroughly hearty welcome. In answer to many calls, Mr. Irving made a simple, unaffected speech at the conclusion of the play, thanking his audience for their welcome to him and his company, and expressing his satisfaction that the holiday which had kept him from his supporters was over. As the public liking for *Olivia* prevented him offering them a new piece, he said, he had determined to give his patrons a new theatre, asking if the changes he had made met approval. With a satisfactory reply evoked by this question, he, in conclusion, told his hearers that his next novelty would be a version by Mr. W. G. Wills of the first part of Goethe's *Faust*, supplementing the intelligence by the statement Mrs. Stirling would then form a member of his company. Mr. Irving retired from before the curtain, and the first evening of the season, inaugurated by crowded and enthusiastic audience, came to an end, when the visitors to the Lyceum remarked fresh signs of consideration for their comfort as they descended the richly-carpeted stairs, and found hand-rails, which they might have overlooked upon their entrance, conveniently placed to assist their departure.

Mr. de Pinna, the successor to the late Captain Hobson in the direct management of the Westminster Aquarium, is proving himself a thoroughly capable and enterprising manager. He is evidently striving to strike out a new line for himself, and on Saturday inaugurated what he describes as "a feast of 10,000 lights," when a novel experiment in illumination was for the first time brought into practical use. The outlines of the iron posts and girders which support the galleries were traced in a succession of brilliant gas-jets, the effect of which, when lighted up at dusk, was of a most striking character. Extending quite round the building in forms of large spears and parallelograms, judiciously varied at each end by graceful festoons, this ingenious example of the gas-fitter's art proved that the electric light has not entirely monopolised the position of an ornamental illuminant. The fountains at either end of the building were decorated with coloured gas globes and a profusion of ferns and plants; and in connection with many improvements in the interior fittings of the establishment served to enhance the general beauty of the *coup d'œil*. The programme of thirteen hours' continuous amusements includes organ recitals, musical selections by the band, and a capital variety entertainment, contributed to by a number of well-known and popular artists. Already Mr. De Pinna has displayed much energy in the discharge of the responsible duties entrusted to him, and under such direction the Aquarium will secure a large and well-deserved share of public patronage.

Mr. Malden, writing to a contemporary, considers that on the four hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bosworth (fought August 22nd, 1485) it may be interesting, to those especially who have followed Mr. Galton's inquiries into the permanence of family faculties, to look into the hereditary influences which may have helped to make Richard III. what he was. We must dismiss from our minds, if possible, the deeply scheming Richard, who could "change shapes with Proteus to advantages, and set the murderous Machiavel to school." The true Richard, like the rest of his family, made little attempt to conceal his crimes or character. Brave, able, energetic, almost alone unstained with bribery among his brother's followers in the invasion of France, ambitious, careless of violence and bloodshed, his character was the natural product of a time of civil war acting upon his ancestral temperament. He was probably no worse than his two brothers who reached manhood. Edward had more opportunities for the display of military ability than Richard, and less temptation to crime. No nephews stood between him and the crown. The death of Clarence was Edward's act, whether urged on by Richard or not. Richard was not free from the licentiousness notorious in Edward, and three natural children have been ascribed to him. George, Duke of Clarence, was apparently weaker, falser, but no better than his brothers. Violent passion disfigured the characters of such members of the house of Plantagenet as Henry II. and Edward I.; it is exaggerated in this house of York, who were Plantagenets of the Plantagenets by many intermarriages. They were descended in three lines from Edward III., through his sons Lionel and Edmund, and through John of Gaunt; for their mother's mother was Joan Beaufort, the legitimatised daughter of John of Gaunt, and wife of the Earl of Westmoreland. They were descended

from Edward I. also through their father's grandmother Eleanor Holland, wife to Roger Mortimer, mother to Anne Mortimer, the wife of Richard, Earl of Cambridge. They were also descended in two lines from Henry III., through Elizabeth de Burgh, wife to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, whose father was grandson of Joan, daughter of Edward I., and whose mother was granddaughter of Edmund Crouchback. Their ancestors in the three generations above them included a Neville, a Percy, and a Mortimer, of houses remarkable in the first two instances for courage, ability, and ambition, the last for ambition and general untrustworthiness. Four generations back they reach to Pedro the Cruel of Castile, who murdered his wife, his aunt, six of his half brothers, and one of his mistresses, and whose mother was a murderess too. Of their immediate ancestors and relatives, in the three generations above them fourteen died by battle, murder, or judicial execution. The father, Richard, Duke of York, had twelve children, of whom five—Henry, William, John, Thomas, Ursula—died infants; three—Edmund, George, Richard—died violent deaths; three died in or before middle age—Anne at thirty-six, Edward at forty-one, Margaret at fifty-seven. The death of Elizabeth, Duchess of Suffolk, occurred after she was forty, but when exactly I do not know. As Edward and Richard reproduce the more violent characteristics of their Plantagenet ancestry, so it is interesting to compare George of Clarence, "fickle Clarence," with his great-uncle Edward, Earl of Rutland and Duke of York, the "forsworn Aumerle" of Shakespeare, the traitor to all parties in turn under Richard II. and Henry IV.

A run for gold on the Bank of England, the *Bullionist* writes, could not be more unforeseen than that which has just been made on the Tipperary branch of the Bank of Ireland. Every man in Ireland firmly believes in the safety of the Bank of Ireland; therefore, in this case, the usual cause for a run of gold is absent. It appears that there is a branch of the Munster Bank in Tipperary, and a large number of the shareholders of that unfortunate company live there in the immediate neighbourhood. They fancy that the directors of the Bank of Ireland did not act with proper liberality towards the Munster Bank, and they therefore attributed the closing of that establishment, and the consequent heavy loss of its shareholders and inconvenience to its customers, to the action of the Bank of Ireland. In order to punish the bank for what they believe to be its illiberal action, the depositors determined to withdraw their money. Those who have done so have taken it in gold, and straightway lodged it in the National Bank and in the Provincial Bank of Ireland in the town. Tipperary is an excitable place. The great panic of 1857 commenced its career by just as silly a run on the banks in Carrick-on-Suir, in that county. There was then excitement in the air. The demand for gold spread to other districts. All the Irish banks were obliged to strengthen themselves by procuring gold from London, by selling Consols and calling in securities, with a result which led to the great panic of 1857, and the suspension of the Bank Act of 1844.

To students of Roman history and archæologists, no facts which can be ascertained about the topography of the Roman rostra and their exact position in relation to the Forum and the Senate House can be without interest. The position also of the Grecostasis, a platform upon which the foreign ambassadors and envoys were placed to hear the decisions of the Senate or to plead their own cases, is also an assistance to those who wish to realise most completely and to understand the political system of the Roman empire. In various aspects also the buildings called the Umbilicus and the Miliarium Aureum deserve notice. The Umbilicus is mentioned by the *Notizia*, one of the early topographical descriptions of Rome, as between the temples of Saturn and of Concord, and is also a place the name of which is contained in the *Itinerary* written by the pilgrim from Einsiedeln in the twelfth century, who places it near the church of St. Sergio, which we know to have stood on parts of the Arch of Severus. A place called the Omphalos seems to have existed in many of the Greek cities, and this shows the influence of Greece upon Rome in such matters, since the Umbilicus is probably an imitation of the Greek ὄμφαλος. The Miliarium Aureum, which is mentioned by Tacitus, Pliny, and Suetonius as standing at the head of the Roman Forum, has its chief interest in showing clearly the vast knowledge the Roman governors had, enabling them to govern their enormous possessions. Our knowledge of both these, namely, the Umbilicus and the Miliarium, does not go beyond a very few statements, which excite rather a poetical than a definitely historical idea in the mind. Thus the ὄμφαλος at Byzantium was a hill in the middle of the city; at Antioch it was a statue, or the pedestal of a statue, of Tiberius; and at Athens an altar from which the roads were measured. It is thought by good authorities that it stood at the corner of the Grecostasis, towards the Arch of Severus, and that the Miliarium Aureum, from which all Roman roads were measured, was at the corner towards the Basilica Julia.

With reference to a Saxon house at Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, the Vicar, the Rev. G. Butterworth, writes as follows:—"It was always known that a portion of a farmhouse called Abbot's Court, belonging for centuries, first to the Abbey, and subsequently to the Chapter, of Westminster, was of considerable antiquity, but there was nothing on the surface to determine its age. Within the last few days, however, it has been subjected to careful examination, and features hidden for ages have been brought to light. The original house was small, 30ft. long on the inside, with walls 2½ft. thick. Its four external walls are perfect. In one of the end walls is inserted a large round-headed archway, having very solid jambs and imposts. A smaller archway is found in the wall forming the front of the house. Both these archways tend slightly to the horseshoe form—that is to say, the centre of the semi-circular head is rather above the spring of the arch. The house must have always had an upper story; and in this there is now to be seen a round-headed window, splayed both inside and outside. The reason for assigning so very early a date to an existing dwelling-house is the following:—Its rude and very peculiar architecture follows closely that of Deerhurst Church, which is within a stone's throw of it. Now, there is good evidence to show that the church was built in the year 1056. The late Mr. Parker entitled it 'the oldest dated church in England.' Just about the time given above, Edward the Confessor gave the large Deerhurst Manor, including the estate on which Abbot's Court stands, to his new Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster. Abbot's Court may have been erected at the actual time of the donation. It is singular that close to this very ancient house there should be standing another also of remarkable antiquity. This is Deerhurst Priory, which was a religious house dating from the eighth century, and belonged to the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. A portion of its buildings still exist, and they show a Norman column in the cellar of the inhabited house."

Correspondence.

UNFAITHFULNESS OF THE REVISED VERSION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I am emboldened by some strictures of Canon Cook, published last week by you, to hope that the following remarks on the same subject may not be too late. He remarks on the Rationalistic tendency of marginal renderings. I shall show that in one or two noteworthy passages *that* is reversed—the Rationalistic view has established itself in the text, while the faithful one is "shunted" to the margin. Of course the Revised Version of the Old Testament and of the New are distinct works by different committees. I refer to this only lest I should be thought to lose sight of it when I compare the *joint result* of the two works, and estimate the net result as a *whole*.

In St. Matt. i. 23 the Revised Version has rightly converted "A Virgin" of the Authorised Version to "THE Virgin." Now turn to Is. vii. 14, whence the citation comes: there the Hebrew and LXX. (faithful to it) agree in reading the definite article. The right English there is unmistakeably "THE Virgin." But the Revised Version sticks to the indefinite. Here was a legitimate opportunity of correcting a faulty rendering; the Revised Version misses it, and puts in the margin "Or, the." Thus, where the Old Testament and New are in plain agreement, the net result of the revision is a note of discord struck between them. The Authorised Version was, at any rate, consistently faulty in both. Moreover, "Or, the," is distinctly false to the Old Testament revisers' own canon. See preface—"(2) Alternative readings [are] introduced by 'Or.'" There is no alternative reading. They, in effect, mutilate the text, and then present us with it in its integrity as an "alternative"? This is at once false to the letter of the original, false to the spirit of unison which pervades the Old and New Testaments, and false to the entire sentiment of Christendom, which has along the long line of its tradition marked out One only "among women" by the title of "The Virgin."

Now, look at St. John i. 41, iv. 25. There the Authorised Version had "Messias," the Greek form of the name. In the Revised Version we find "Messiah." Why? When it appeared three years since any who noticed the change might have regarded it as a slight though not unimportant link of identity with the Old Testament in Daniel ix. 25, 26, where alone in the Authorised Version it occurs. Turn then to the Revised Version of Daniel ix. 25, 26, and you find that from the text there the name "Messiah" has wholly disappeared, being as before shunted to the margin, while "the anointed one" usurps its place. Now, this is again false to the letter of the original (for there is no definite article), false to the spirit of unison as aforesaid, and to the entire Christian, and, I may add, for that matter, Jewish, tradition also. "Messiah" is as plain a proper name at least as "Shiloh" in Genesis, on which Canon Cook dwells—so plainly that "Prince Messiah," putting by English idiom the title before the name, would be the exact translation in Daniel ix. 25. Therefore "Or, Messiah" (margin of Revised Version) is again false to the same canon, for here also there is no "alternative." As before they mutilated the text, so here they interpolate it. After a study of profane Greek, its manuscripts and their translators and editors, for a large part of my life, I deliberately assert that, although mistakes of carelessness crop up everywhere wholesale—*quas humana parum cavet natura*—I know of no such instance in a secular work of such deliberate and audacious falsification of their original as the Revisers are, by their own margin, here convicted of in the most sacred work of all. One might here be even amused at the net result, but for the sacredness of the subject matter. Here are two sets of workmen. While one gang, in the New Testament chamber, have been framing a delicate link of connection by printing "Messiah," the other, in the Old Testament chamber, have been deliberately knocking away the staple into which the link was to fit, by extruding "Messiah" from the text altogether!

This extrusion of "Messiah" is the more startling in a version the most salient feature of which lies, on the whole, in precisely the opposite direction. The revisers are always ready to invent a proper name or Hebraistic appellative, and foist it into the text, to the bewilderment of the English reader. Of this, Asherah, Nephilim, Teraphim, Sheol, &c., are instances. As regards Sheol, one may, by the way, observe that the Revised Version of the New Testament had already given us "Hades" as our new-fangled term (however familiar to scholars and theologians) in English; why not have been content with that—it is a LXX. word—and have discharged their conscientious scruples by placing it in the margin, "Heb., Sheol"? But after all this profusion of new proper names to strike out in "Messiah" the most precious and venerable of all proper names, and to falsify text and grammar in order to outrage Christian tradition and sentiment by "the anointed one" as a substitute—this alone will condemn the Revised Version wherever the Faith has taught her lessons to the English-speaking race. More whimsically yet, and as if to crown by inversion the absurdity, "Satan" in the book of Job, chapters i. and ii., occurs some dozen times—always *with* the article. In every instance there the Enemy is allowed *his* style and title of a proper name in the text, although "Messiah" is denied that privilege. Of the Prince of Darkness they only venture to whisper that he is "The Adversary" in the margin, which latter is the strictly legitimate rendering, and on grammatical grounds preferable.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY HAYMAN, D.D.

FUNERAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Kindly allow your columns to be used to answer the inquiry, How does the Funeral Reform Association regard cremation? The Church of England Funeral Reform Association exists for the purpose of reforming the abuses which have grown around the mode of burying the dead in the earth, and not for the purpose of introducing a totally different method of disposing of the dead. At the same time she is quite alive to the evils which created the desire for cremation—evasive burial in solid coffins, bodies buried so thick in the earth as to saturate it with the products of decomposition, and graveyards made breeding places of disease. The remedy which she offers is that of slow combustion: what Liebig calls "eremacausis"—disintegration of the body by the natural action upon it of the earth and air; burying the body in a rapidly perishable coffin in the simple earth, in accordance with the Church's order. I am, yours obediently,

F. LAWRENCE,
Hon. Secretary of the Funeral Reform Association.

Westow Vicarage, York, Sept. 5.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. R. H. D. Acland-Troyte, to be Chaplain of St. Andrew's, Pau. Patrons, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Rev. C. E. Barnes, Curate of Haringer with Ickworth, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Bristol.

Rev. W. C. Bourchier, to be Chaplain to the *Devastation*.

Rev. H. S Brooks, to Rectory of Quendon. Patron, Colonel Alfred Molyneux Cranmer Byng.

Rev. H. E. Carlyon, Organising Secretary Maritzburg Mission, to Incumbency of St. Cyprian's, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Rev. C. Clark, to be Chaplain to the Hasiar Hospital.

Rev. C. J. Corfe, to be Chaplain to the Milton Dockyard.

Rev. T. S. Cunningham, to be Incumbent of St. Mary's, and Chaplain of the Isles of Scilly

Rev. G. E. Gardner, to Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity, Lyonsdown. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. J. L. E. Hooppell, late Curate of Newhall, Burton-on-Trent, to Curacy of Littleton, Marlborough.

Rev. W. Jenkins, Vicar of Dyffie, to Rectory of Llanfair, juxta Harlech.

Rev. T. L. Kingsbury, to Vicarage of Coombe Bissett and Homington. Patrons, for this turn, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. F. J. Matthews, to be Chaplain to the *St. Vincent*.

Rev. W. F. Salt, Curate-in-Charge of St. James's, Waterfoot, Rossendale to Vicarage of St. Peter's, Belmont, Bolton.

Rev. G. M. Sutton, to be Chaplain to the *Malabar*.

Rev. W. L. Tucker, to be Chaplain to the *Hector*.

Rev. A. E. Watson, Assistant-Curate of Eastham, Cheshire, to be English Chaplain at St. Petersburg.

Rev. Dr. Wirgman, Rector of St. Mary's and Rural Dean of Port Elizabeth, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Grahamstown.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.—Revs. George Bertram Philpott Coopland, M.A., to Buckland; John Davies, to Southend; Edmund Ralph Ruck Keene, M.A., to Halstead; Welby Russell Warburton, B.A., to Orsett; William Campbell Waters, to Loughton.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL.—Rev. Thomas George Benson, to Riddings and Somercotes, Derbyshire.

OBITUARY.

Aug. 24, at Christiania, the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, Vicar of St. Michael's, Oxford, and Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Aug. 29, at Marseilles, the Rev. Avidio Garboushian, A.B. Cantab, H.B.M. Consular Chaplain.

Aug. 31, at 29, Promenade, Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Law, Vicar of Chepstow, aged 53.

Aug. 31, at Brabourne Vicarage, the Rev. George Booth Perry-Ayscough, Vicar of Brabourne and Rector of Monk's Horton, aged 46.

Sept. 3, at Marston-hill, near Fairford, the Rev. Frederic Bulley, D.D., for thirty years President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 75.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop-Designate of Salisbury (Canon Wordsworth) has appointed the Rev. G. H. Fowler, late Vice-Principal of Wells Theological College, to the post of Vice-Principal of Salisbury Theological College, in the room of the Rev. C. W. Townsend, who is about to enter upon missionary work in India.

Lord Penrhyn, who gave the site of the new church which has been erected at Capel Curig, has now given 1,000 guineas towards the cost of building the edifice.

The Rev. the Earl of Musgrave has, acting under medical advice, withdrawn his resignation of Worsley Vicarage, but will spend the winter abroad.

The Rev. Mandell Creighton, who was installed as Canon of Worcester on St. Bartholomew's Day, read himself in on Sunday.

The Rev. J. Bell Cox, incumbent of St. Margaret's, Liverpool, who had returned the previous day from Switzerland, was on Saturday served with the monition from the Chancery Court of York, in the case of "Hakes v. Bell Cox," calling on him to promise obedience at the next court day, at the end of this month.

The Bishop of Southwell has exchanged with the Lord Chancellor and Earl Manvers for country livings in his gift the patronage of four important churches in Nottingham and the suburbs—viz., St. Mary's (the parish church), St. Peter's, Old Basford, and Old Radford.

The Bishop of Exeter yesterday week opened an iron church on Lundy Island, erected at the sole expense of the Rev. G. Heaven, the proprietor of the Island, who has for many years conducted the service in a farmhouse. The ruins of an old church dedicated to St. Helena, are still discernible, and the last recorded institution of a clergyman was that of Nicholes Comyng, by Bishop Grandison, on Feb. 3, 1355. The islanders crowded to the service, and it is hoped that ere long there may be a permanent church.

Lord Arthur Hervey (Bishop of Bath and Wells) was about to preach on Thursday afternoon at the church of St. Mary, Bridgwater, in connection with a large Sunday-school gathering, when, on ascending the pulpit one of his lawn sleeves came in contact with a light and caught fire. With great presence of mind his Lordship with the other hand extinguished the flames, without apparently sustaining any injury. The incident caused some excitement among the congregation, but his Lordship maintained a calm demeanour, and at the conclusion of the service received numerous congratulations, amongst others those of Mr. E. J. Stanley, M.P.

We have to record the death of the Rev. Frederick Anson, M.A., Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, which occurred on Wednesday at his Torquay residence, after a severe illness. The deceased commenced his University career at Christ Church, Oxford, and became B.A. (All Souls' College) in 1833, and M.A. in 1839. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1834 by the Bishop of Oxford, and in 1845 was appointed Canon Residentary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a dignity which he held for forty years. He was formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and rector of Sudbury, near Derby, from 1836 to 1877. Canon Anson married, in 1845, the Hon. Caroline Maria Venables Vernon, eldest sister of Lord Vernon, by whom he had several children. He was upwards of 70 years of age, and has for the last few years passed the winter in the Riviera, owing to his failing health. On Thursday morning the bell of St. George's Chapel tolled a knell for the deceased Churchman, and the Anthems selected for the services were "Thou knowest, Lord" (Purcell), and "Blest are the departed" (Spohr). By the death of Canon Anson a canonry of St. George's Chapel, with a yearly income of £1,000 and residence, has fallen vacant.

The movement for the proposed establishment of a Bishopric of Wakefield, to meet the wants of the enormously-increased population since the formation of the diocese of Ripon, has received considerable financial support, £40,000 having already been subscribed or promised. In addition to this the Home Episcopal Society has given £10,000, and the Bishop of Ripon will himself forego £300 a year. Among recent subscriptions are £500 from the Earl of Harewood and £500 from the Rev. J. R. Stratten, of Leeds. An Act of Parliament having been specially passed to empower the constitution of a new diocese out of Ripon, the Bishop states as a reason for this the extension of the episcopate, that measured by population the diocese stands fourth. However, its area is double that of Manchester, and in consequence a great deal of extra work is entailed and much waste of time in reaching the sparse population in the scattered villages of the North.

At the recent Synod of Aberdeen and Orkney, Bishop Douglas, referring to the agitation on the subject of Disestablishment, said:—"Disestablishment in England is a wholly different question from Disestablishment in Scotland; and to confound these quite distinct questions is to be either ignorant of history or devoid of principle. When a man defends the Church in England and those who ejected and despoiled the Church in Scotland, I fail to see his consistency. The Church in England never was established. She acquired her position and her property as she conquered Britain for Christ, and long before England became a nation. But in Scotland you can point to the year and the Acts of Parliament when and by which those who had previously dissented from the Church were declared to be the Church of Scotland as by law established. What Parliament for political purposes did, Parliament for political purposes may undoubtedly repeal.

Mr. J. G. Hubbard writes in commendation of two leaflets issued by the Church Defence Institution. No. 61, *The Archbishop of Canterbury on Church Defence*;" No. 62. *The Church of England the Church of the English People.* Both these leaflets have been submitted to his Grace and revised upon his suggestion. The first, No. 61, is addressed to the clergy and to the faithful laity, who it is hoped will assist them in placing the second, No. 62, in the hands of every voter under the new franchise. No. 61 contains the Archbishop's advice in his own words, together with propositions suggested by the Church Defence Institution as suitable for popular instruction. No 62 contains ten propositions of primary importance:—

1. The Church of England is a part of the one holy Church founded by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and it is known in law as the National Church, and authorised teacher of the Christian religion.

2 The ancient cathedrals and parish churches, and the property of the Church in glebe lands and tithes, were hundreds of years ago given by the then owners of the soil to God's service and the people's use. A great increase in the number of endowed churches in this century is likewise due to the free gifts of pious persons.

3. Parish churches—except in some few cases of pew-rented district churches—are by law freely open to the religious use of all parishioners, who may also claim as their right the spiritual help and ministrations of the clergyman of the parish.

4. The State, as the guardian and trustee of the property of the Church, has from time to time varied the use and management of its revenues, the better to promote God's service and the spiritual welfare of the people.

5. Now, however, the State is asked by men calling themselves "The Liberation Society" to betray its trust, and to be not the guardian but the spoiler of the Church's property. It is asked to disestablish and disendow the Church.

6. The Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church means—the separation of religion from any legal connection with the Sovereign or with the State—it means the conversion of buildings now set apart for God's service to common and profane uses, and it means also the taking of the Church's revenues by the State for its ordinary expenses.

7. The working classes, now entitled to vote for members of Parliament, are told that they will be greatly gainers by these proceedings. Let them judge for themselves whether they will be wise in helping to bring about a change of law which could not possibly do them good.

8. Men who understand how the instructions and ministry of the clergy help their family comfort—fathers who wish to see their children obedient—their sons honest and industrious, their daughters diligent and modest—must value a free and open church, and welcome the teaching of the clergy, and their visits in time of sickness and distress.

9. The tithe, which has helped to maintain in every parish a resident clergyman, would, if it were displaced, be collected into the national exchequer, and so diminish the taxation which now falls upon the wealthier classes, but it could in no degree improve the position of the independent labourer or workman, who pays no Income-tax, but who requires fair wages for a fair day's work, and security for the fruits of his honest industry.

10. Disestablishment and Disendowment might close the people's church—it might drive out of every parish the resident clergyman, usually spending within it not only the revenues of his benefice, but his own private income—it might deprive the parishioners of a teacher and a friend; but it could not raise the workman's and labourer's wages, or increase their home comforts by cheapening their house-rent, food, or clothing.

Conclusion.

No true Englishman will vote for Disestablishment and Disendowment when he finds that they mean:—Robbing God of His honour; robbing the State of its religion; and robbing the people of their Church.

Copies may be procured from the Church Defence Institution, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster.

By the death of the Rev. Robert Taylor one of the oldest beneficed clergymen in the diocese of York has passed away. Mr. Taylor was ordained as far back as 1828. In 1840 he was instituted to the vicarages of Barmby-moor and Fangfoss, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and he had consequently held those livings for nearly half a century. Mr. Taylor was well known for his activity in the cause of church extension, and while holding the above-mentioned benefices he was chiefly instrumental in rebuilding the two parish churches.

In consequence of the failure of the hop crop in the Isle of Thanet, the vicar of Monkton (the Rev. R. L. Allnutt) has, through his legal agents, sent a letter to the growers in that parish informing them of his intention to remit the extraordinary tithe for the whole year, and returning the amount already paid for the half-year ending the 1st of April last. Monkton is one of the largest parishes in Thanet, and contains hundreds of acres of hop land, on the whole of which the hop crop is this year a complete failure. It is reported that the incumbents of other parishes in East Kent, where the hop crop has failed, intend to remit either the whole or part of the extraordinary tithe.

The rectory of Framlingham, Suffolk, has been resigned by the Rev. E. Bickersteth. Mr. Bickersteth, who was appointed to the living in the autumn of 1884, is about to resume missionary work in India.

The church of the united parishes of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, with St. Michael-le-Querne, and St. Matthew, Friday-street, with St. Peter Westcheap, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday morning. The church has been closed for restoration and repairs. The old church of St. Matthew, Friday-street, has only recently been removed, and the parish, by an Order in Council was attached to that of St. Vedast. To render the united parish church better adapted for Divine worship, the pews have been lowered and the narrow seats displaced by broad benches. A chancel has also been constructed. The communion rails—which did not belong to Sir Christopher Wren's period—have given place to a carved wooden rail, constructed from the one taken from St. Matthew, on its demolition. The organ has been removed from the western gallery to the east end of the south aisle. A series of twelve stained-glass windows, harmonising with the architectural beauties of the church, have been erected. On the north side is an arcade of four of these windows, illustrating the history of the Passion; the clerestory represents two angels holding the crown of thorns. On the south side the four clerestory windows represent the patron saints of the united parishes—St. Vedast, St. Michael, St. Matthew, and St. Peter. The figures are carefully drawn, while the colours are rich and harmonious.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows and Orphans, in the Archdeaconry of Coventry, the Bishop of Worcester offered the sum of £1,000 Birmingham 3½ per cent. Corporation Stock for the establishment of a clergy pension and life insurance fund for the benefit of clergymen, beneficed or licensed, in the Archdeaconry of Coventry, the dividend arising from such fund (augmented as he hopes it may be from time to time by additional contributions) to be applied to one or both of the following objects:—(1) To secure, by annual payments continued through a series of years a certain pension for life after a definite age, or under circumstances of permanent incapacity for clerical work; (2) to secure by similar payments a definite sum of money payable at the death of the person insured to his widow or children or representatives. This most generous offer was gladly accepted, and a committee of the governors of the charity was appointed to draw up rules defining the circumstances under which help should be given.

The Bishop of Peterborough writes to the *Times* to say that he is just now receiving a great many letters with reference to a supposed recent pastoral of his on Church defence. "These are, as may well be supposed, of very various kinds, and deal with a large variety of topics. They are laudatory, argumentative, inquisitive, didactic, sarcastic, and occasionally abusive, and they ask my opinion upon nearly every possible question of Church history, ritual, doctrine, and practice. As I really have not the leisure for letter-writing which some of my correspondents, to judge from the length of their communications, evidently enjoy, I ask your permission to inform them, one and all, from the earnest Churchman who heartily thanks me for my pastoral, to the still more earnest anti-Churchman who denounces me as a "highly paid drone," "an enemy of Christianity," and "a Judas who ought to go to his own place," that I have not recently issued any pastoral on the subject to which they refer. The paragraph which has been so entitled is an extract from a lecture of mine on the voluntary system published some twenty-five years ago, and which extract some one who thinks better of it than some of my critics do seems to have thought it worth his while to republish in the newspapers.

The Bishop of Lichfield has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the passing of which he considers a cause of deep thankfulness. It might not be all that they could have desired, but it was at least a very important gain with a view not only to the protection of the young, but to the punishment of evil doers. Those who were disposed to regret that the Act did not go further would do well to remember that a moderate measure which was likely to be enforced was more valuable than one more stringent which might on that account become imperative. Their great anxiety now must be lest it should fail from any reason to accomplish the objects for which it was framed. There were various causes from which such a result might take place, but a great deal might be done to avert that danger by wise vigilance and self-denying efforts. The Lichfield Diocesan Council of Purity, which meets on the 16th inst., would consider the best steps to be taken in different localities in the diocese. They had already five associations for the protection of young girls, but more were greatly needed, as also refuges for those who had been led astray, it being almost certain that a considerable number of the youngest among those who were living by the wages of sin would be driven to forsake their evil life, and to seek for shelter till they could find employment. To provide such with a refuge in time of need would be a work of Christian charity full of most hopeful promise.

The Bishop of Bedford has issued the following circular to the clergy of East London:—

"You will recollect that, in addressing the Missioners in St. Paul's, before the Mission which was held in the East of London in November last, I urged that the subject of purity should be kept prominently in view during the Mission, and that associations of men should be formed, for the purpose of aiding all who would join them in leading pure lives and protecting the purity of others. I am thankful to know that in various parishes the subject was brought very earnestly before the men, and that many responded warmly to the offer of help thus held out to them.

"We little thought at that time what a fierce and terrible light would be poured upon this subject within the course of a few months. The exposure of the hideous enormities hidden beneath the surface of our outward decency of life must very keenly affect us who are so deeply interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of our people. I confess myself one of those who, while believing entirely in the earnestness of purpose and honest desire to crush a frightful system of crime, with which that exposure was undertaken, yet regard with dread the effect upon the nation of a largely increased familiarity with the details of sensual sin. I cannot but fear that in thousands of cases that which should only arouse horror and indignation may be made to minister to prurient curiosity. Yet many good and wise men, and among them our own Bishop, believe firmly that the good which will be done by the firing of the public conscience will far more than outweigh the evil which I have spoken of. I pray, and you, I know, will pray, that it may be so. At any rate, we can all do something to secure the good and to lessen the evil. And it is because I feel that there is a very loud call to those on whom lies the tremendous responsibility of the 'cure of souls' to be up and doing, that I write this letter.

"Let me point out to you, first of all, a very important consideration. The dreadful things that have been told in the *Pall-Mall Gazette* are, of course, exceptional. They are the extreme outcome of a hideous sensuality. But, as the Archbishop has well reminded us, they are simply the outcome of ordinary immorality: they are its efflorescence. It is *ordinary immorality* against which we must fight. It is of little use to lop off a ghastly excrescence here and there. We must get at the root of the evil.

"Again, I do not believe legislative enactments will effect very much. I am deeply thankful for the comparative stringency of the Act just passed by the expiring Parliament. We must take care that it is not a dead letter. But the crimes dealt with by that Act are most difficult of discovery, and, of course, secrecy is one main condition of their possibility. I believe, therefore, that the power of punishing the miscreants whose evil deeds have been unearthed will have but little effect, compared with that to be looked for from a higher moral tone and improved public opinion.

"The Church is surely bound, quite apart from any special pressure of present circumstances, to take the lead in creating and maintaining such higher moral tone and improved public opinion.

"As, in the case of temperance, we want not alone to prevent or punish drunken brawls and riots, but to make the people a sober people, ashamed of the degradation of drunkenness; so, in the case of purity, our aim must be to inspire a horror and hatred, not alone of gross outbreaks of unrestrained lust, but of all sorts and shades of impurity. We want to teach our people the peril of every approach of sensualism, and to lead them to aim at purity of thought and word and deed.

"I need not urge the duties which the Bishop of the diocese has himself set before you. You will not fail to show all attention to his counsels. I wholly agree with the advice he gives as to the practical steps which may be taken.

"Let me only, in the briefest manner, set before you the following thoughts:—

"1. Let us earnestly and plainly address gatherings of men on this subject, speaking boldly, reverently, lovingly.

"2. Let us band our young men together in brotherhoods or associations, in which the aiming at a life of purity shall be a main feature.

"3. Let us do all in our power to foster and secure a higher tone of purity in our schools, and especially in our boarding-schools for boys.

"4. Let us teach very distinctly the sacredness of marriage, and make our celebration of marriage as reverent and impressive as possible.

"5. Let us inculcate a chivalrous care for the protection of women and children from all that can injure their purity.

"6. Let us promote vigilance committees for the enforcement of the law and the purification of our parishes and streets.

"7. Let us teach always the true foundation of all purity of living, and strive more and more earnestly to bring souls to Christ, that they may be set free from the bondage of their own evil passions."

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR ON SCIENCE AND THE STATE.

Sir Lyon Playfair delivered his address as President of the British Association at Aberdeen on Wednesday night. After a graceful allusion to last year's visit of the Association to Canada, he proceeded to discourse upon "Science and the State in Relation to the Public Weal." Having contrasted the languid interest of the English middle and upper classes with the energetic efforts which Germany, France, and especially the United States, are making to advance science with the aid of their natural resources, he said that in England a system of national primary education was established in 1870; but—

"Secondary education is chaotic, and remains unconnected with the State, while the higher education of the universities is only brought at distant intervals under the view of the State. All great countries except England have Ministers of Education; but this country has only ministers who are the managers of primary schools. We are inferior even to smaller countries in the absence of organised State supervision of education. Greece, Portugal, Egypt, and Japan have distinct Ministers of Education, and so also among our colonies have Victoria and New Zealand. Gradually England is gathering materials for the establishment of an efficient Education Minister. The working classes are being roused from their indifference. They show this by their selection of scientific men as candidates at the next election. In the next Parliament I do not doubt that a Minister of Education will be created, as a nucleus round which the various educational materials may crystallise in a definite form."

The president affirmed that, although there are exceptional cases and some brilliant examples of improvement since 1873, yet the teaching of science in our public and endowed schools is a name rather than a reality.

"The Technical Commission, which reported last year, can only point to three schools in Great Britain in which science is fully and adequately taught. It warns us that foreign nations will soon pass us in the race of competition unless we give increased attention to science in public education. A few of the large towns—notably Manchester, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Birmingham—are doing so. The working classes are now receiving better instruction in science than the middle classes. It is in the interest of the higher public schools that the difference of function should be recognised, so that, while they give an all-round education and expand their curriculum by a freer recognition of the value of science as an educational power in developing the faculties of the upper classes, the schools for the middle classes should adapt themselves to the needs of their existence, and not keep up a slavish imitation of schools with a different function. The old classical grammar schools may view these remarks as a direct attack upon them, and so it is in one sense; but it is like the stroke of Ithuriel's spear, which heals while it wounds. How is it that in our great commercial centres, foreigners—Germans, Swiss, Dutch, and even Greeks—push aside our English youth and take the places of profit which belong to them by national inheritance? How is it that in our colonies, like those in South Africa, German enterprise is pushing aside English incapacity? How is it that we find whole branches of manufactures, when they depend on scientific knowledge, passing away from this country, in which they originated, in order to engraft themselves abroad, although their decaying roots remain at home? The answer to these questions is that our systems of education are still too narrow for the increasing struggle of life. Should our grammar schools persist in their refusal to adapt themselves to the needs of a scientific age, England must follow the example of other European nations, and found new modern schools in competition with them."

The real question is whether schools will undertake the duty of moulding the minds of boys according to their mental varieties. Classics, from their structural perfection and power of awakening dormant faculties, have claims to precedence in education; but they have none to a practical monopoly. In the schools of the middle classes science rather than technics is needed, because, when the seeds of science are sown, technics as its fruit will appear at the appointed time. Sir Lyon next contrasted the expenditure of foreign States in support of their Universities with our own:—

"In this country that aid has been given with a very sparing hand. Thus the Universities and Colleges of Ireland have received about £30,000 annually, and the same sum has been granted to the four Universities of Scotland. Compared with Imperial aid to foreign Universities such sums are small. A single German University like Strasburg or Leipzig receives about £40,000 annually, or £10,000 more than the whole Colleges of Ireland or of Scotland. Strasburg, for instance, has had her University and its library rebuilt at a cost of £711,000, and receives an annual subscription of £43,000. In rebuilding the University of Strasburg, eight laboratories have been provided, so as to equip it fully with the modern requirements for teaching and research. Prussia, the most economical nation in the world, spends £391,000 yearly out of taxation on her Universities. The recent action of France is still more remarkable. France has made gigantic efforts to retrieve her position, and has rebuilt the provincial colleges at a cost of £3,280,000, while her annual Budget for their support now reaches half a million of pounds. In order to open these provincial colleges to the best talent of France, more than five hundred scholarships have been founded at an annual cost of £30,000. Other European nations are advancing on the same lines. By a singularly good system of graded schools, and by the great technical college of Zurich, Switzerland has become a prosperous manufacturing country. In Great Britain we have nothing comparable to this technical college, either in magnitude or efficiency. Belgium is reorganising its Universities, and the State has freed the localities from the charge of buildings, and will in future equip the Universities with efficient teaching resources out of public taxation. Holland, with a population of 4,000,000, and a small revenue of £9,000,000, spends £136,000 on her four Universities. But according to the views of the British Treasury there is a finality in science and in expanding knowledge."

Special Government laboratories for research, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Science, would not, in the president's opinion, be successful, while they would injure science if they failed. "It would be safer in the meantime if the State assisted Universities or well-established colleges to found laboratories of research under their own care." The remainder of the president's remarks on Universities amounted to a recommendation that the State should be so liberal in the foundation of chairs of science that teachers should not be wholly absorbed in the duties of instruction, and we should be enabled, like Germany, to unite the functions of teaching and research in the Universities. Sir Lyon next proceeded to demonstrate the value of science in the development of industry. Abstract science was the real condition for progress. Newton's discovery cast men's minds into an entirely new mould and levelled many barriers to human progress. This intellectual result was vastly more important than the practical advantages of the discovery. Abstract discovery in science is the true foundation upon which the superstructure of modern civilisation is built; and the man who would take part in it should study science, and if he can advance it for its own sake and not for its applications.

THE COURT.

Divine service was conducted at Balmoral Castle on Sunday in presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and the household, by the Rev. James Barclay, M.A., minister of St. Paul's, Montreal, late of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. Sir Richard Cross and the Rev. Mr. Barclay dined with Her Majesty and the Royal family.

The Princess of Wales arrived on Saturday at Copenhagen with her mother and daughters, having travelled direct from Gmunden by way of Lübeck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is announced that the Queen has granted unto Joseph Sebag, of East Cliffe Lodge, Ramsgate, and of Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, out of respect to the memory of his maternal uncle, Sir Moses Montefiore, Baronet, deceased, use the surname of Montefiore, in addition to and after that of Sebag, and that he and they may bear the arms of Montefiore, and that the said Royal concession be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Lord Braye reminds the public that Her Majesty will enter her year of jubilee in June next. For celebrating such an event his Lordship thinks that long preparations should be made throughout the Empire. He says that when George III. entered the fiftieth year of his reign debtors were freed from prison, processions, attended by the King in person, were made to St. Paul's, and the celebration was renewed with extraordinary splendour in India the following year. He adds, "Next year will be the 300th anniversary of the condemnation to death of Queen Mary Stuart by the last of our English Sovereigns—Elizabeth. Since Elizabeth no monarch of purely English blood has occupied the English throne; while, on the other hand, the line of Mary Stuart has never ceased to be Sovereign until it has become most precious to us in the person of that great woman and great ruler, our present Queen."

Cardinal Moran, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, was on Tuesday presented by the members of the League of the Cross for the Prevention of Intemperance, with an address, congratulating him upon his elevation to the Cardinalate. His Grace, in replying, expressed his strong sympathy with the object of the League.

A monument, erected by several friends in Cartmel Priory Church, near Holker Hall, to the memory of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, was unveiled on Tuesday. It consists in part of a recumbent figure of Lord Frederick by Mr. Woolner. Among those who inspected it were the Duke of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Edward Cavendish, and Lady Louisa Egerton.

Sir William Dawson will be elected President for next year at the approaching meeting of the British Association. He recently read a report of his investigations as regards prehistoric man in Egypt, and it has excited so much interest that the Victoria Institute, before which it was read, has issued a special shilling edition of it.

The Confederate Churches of the Huguenots of London, Canterbury, and Brighton are making preparations to celebrate, on October 18 and 22, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Lord Mayor, M.P., has consented to preside. A General Committee of Management is in course of formation. All who take an interest in the event are invited to join, by sending their cards to the Rev. G. G. Daugars, Pastor Moderator; or to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Harvey, French Protestant Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

A memorial of the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart., is proposed to be erected in the park at Saltaire, near Bradford.

The Session 1885-6 of the University College, Liverpool, is to be opened on October 3, when the Earl of Derby will occupy the chair. The introductory address will be delivered by Professor Bradley, and Lord Derby will distribute the prizes, a large number of which, as well as many scholarships, are offered annually for competition.

The milksellers in St. James's-park have won a substantial victory, Mrs. Kitchin and Miss Burry having been officially informed that they alone would be allowed to remain, but that their position would in future be within the Cambridge Enclosure, adjacent to their present holdings. The other stallkeepers are to be liberally compensated.

An album of rare beauty, and costing about £200, has been subscribed for by the Conservative associations of Lancashire, and it is to be presented, accompanied by an illuminated address, on an early occasion at Liverpool to Lord Randolph Churchill, as Secretary of State for India. The album is of silver, and the workmanship is very chaste. The upper part of the front cover displays the arms of Lancashire, and then the coat-of-arms, with supporters, crest, and mottoes, of the noble Lord, while on the upper corners appear the names of Liverpool and Manchester. The arms of the principal towns in Lancashire appear in the centre. The coats-of-arms are, as usual, in their true heraldic colours, and around the centre the crest of Churchill, which is on a richly-diapered ground, in a wreath of primroses and leaves, enamelled in silver. The bosses at the corners are onyxes, amethysts, and Lancashire roses in red enamel.

A deputation, composed of members of the Hackney District Board of Works and residents of the district, attended at the Home Office on Saturday to complain of the state of the River Lea, and were received by Mr. Godfrey Lushington, in the absence of Sir R. Cross at Balmoral. After hearing the deputation, Mr. Lushington said that the Home Secretary had great sympathy with them in the matter, and, inasmuch as it was a metropolitan evil, no doubt he would exercise whatever power he possessed on their behalf. In the afternoon there was a procession and demonstration of the inhabitants of the Lea district, numbering over ten thousand persons, upon Hackney-downs, and resolutions condemning the apathy of the local authorities, calling for an inquiry, and demanding that immediate action be taken to divert all sewage from the river, were unanimously carried.

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock on Saturday laid the foundation-stone of the Protestant Institute, in the Commercial-road, Portsmouth, in presence of a large number of shareholders and others. The building will be an architectural addition to the borough.

The *Times* says that the Act of Parliament passed last session declaring that the Earldom of Mar, created as far as it is known in the 11th century, is still in existence, completes the fulfilment of a comprehensive prophecy which was pronounced 320 years ago. An Earl of Mar having taken the stones of Cambuskenneth Abbey to build a castle in the town of Stirling, which was very distasteful to the inhabitants, that this prophecy appeared, to the following effect—viz., that 'Mar's work,' as it was called, would never be completed. It still stands unfinished. That 'horses should be stabled in thy hall, that a weaver should throw his shuttle in thy chamber of state.' In the beginning of this century, upon an alarm of the French invasion, a troop of 30 horses was stabled in the ruined hall Alloa (the family place), and a weaver, unable to pay his rent, set up his loom in the state chamber. That 'the dwelling in which a king was nursed shall be burnt, that thy children shall be blind, yet shall thine ancient tower stand, for the brave and true cannot be wholly forsaken.' In 1801 Alloa tower, which had been the abode of James VI. as an infant, was burnt, and several of the family of Mar have been born blind, but possessing beautiful eyes, notably the present Lord Mar's great aunt, Lady Jane Erskine, and Henry David Erskine, who died in 1848. That 'an ash sapling shall spring from the topmost stone of the ancient tower, which was seen there between 1815 and 1820, and 'then shall thy sorrows be ended, that the sunshine of Royalty shall beam on thee once more, thine honours shall be doubled, the kiss of peace shall be given to thy countess, the days of peace shall return to thee and thine, the line shall be broken, but not until its honours are doubled and its doom is ended.' The course of events has completely fulfilled the prophecy, for the sunshine of Royalty has for the third time beamed on the ancient earldom—first when Mary Queen of Scots, in consequence of the usurpation of it by the Crown, restored it to its rightful possessor in 1565; secondly, when George IV. restored it from its attainder in 1824; and, thirdly, when Queen Victoria restored the rights and privileges of the present Earl of Mar in 1885, in consequence of a new and hitherto unrecorded title of Mar—assumed to have been created by Mary Queen of Scots in 1565, and adjudged by the House of Lords in 1875 in favour of the Earl of Kellie, but leaving untouched the ancient earldom—having had the effect of unjustly depriving the inheritor of the ancient dignity of his rights and privileges as a Scotch peer. It was also in consequence of no less than 104 peers having respectfully petitioned the Queen in favour of the rights of the inheritor of the ancient earldom that an Act of Parliament, introduced by Her Majesty's command, has been recently passed, after a searching inquiry into the pedigree and descent of the present Earl, from Gratney, Earl of Mar, and his wife, the sister of King Robert the Bruce, to the present time—an inquiry by which it was established that this time-honoured earldom was still in existence, and had never been extinct. This act of gracious intervention of the Queen has thus become the means of completing the fulfilment of the various warnings given in this remarkable prophecy and 'doubling the honours of Mar.'"

A deputation from the London Working Men's Association waited upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, to draw his attention to the present wholesale dissemination throughout the streets of the City of indecent publications, and to ask him, as the head of the magisterial authority in the City, at once to enforce the existing laws and regulations, and to promote such further legislation as would most effectually prevent the circulation of the literature in question. The Lord Mayor said he was impressed with the very great evil and danger there was in the circulation in the streets of such literature as had been referred to. There was no doubt that within the last six weeks the evil had grown to an extent never known before. The duty of the Lord Mayor was to carry out the law as he found it; but it was the province of the Government, and especially of the Home Secretary, to put the law in force, and, if that law was not sufficiently stringent, to apply to Parliament to make it more so. Meanwhile as a magistrate he would do all he could to enforce the existing law.

Sir Lyon Playfair delivered the inaugural address to the members of the British Association at Aberdeen on Wednesday night. Taking up the theme advanced by the Prince Consort twenty-six years ago, of the need of increased State support to scientific education, he proceeded to show that, whilst great progress had been made in the teaching of science in this country, much remains to be done, particularly in our grammar schools, before it is placed on an equality in that respect with France, Germany, and other countries. He then showed that the progressive discoveries, which were the result of the culture of science, had added largely to our knowledge of life, and had given a marvellous development to the industrial arts. Among the recommendations made by Sir L. Playfair was one for a greater liberality of support by the State in the establishment of chairs of science in the poorer Universities, and he contended that science should not be practically shut out from the view of a youth while his education was in progress.

Sir Robert N. Fowler, M.P., the Lord Mayor, visited Croydon on Monday for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony of laying the memorial stones of the West Croydon Congregational Church, which is to be erected at the corner of Campbell-road, and near the Thornton-heath Pond. The building, which is expected to cost nearly £10,000, will be in the Early Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and will provide accommodation for a thousand worshippers. The tower will stand at the angle of the roads, and will rise with the spire to a height of 150ft. A pulpit in stone and marble has been presented by the Misses Peacock, and a stained glass window by Mrs. Peacock; while Mr. J. S. Balfour, M.P., the ex-Mayor, besides a gift of £1,000 towards the fund, has also given a public clock and chimes. Among those who accompanied the Lord Mayor were Mr. John Cooper, jun., Mayor of Croydon, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. D. Grant, M.P. for Marylebone, Dr. Hannay, the Rev. J. Morlais Jones, the Rev. J. Allen Davies, the Rev. J. P. Wilson, and a large number of members of the Corporation.

In 28 great towns of England and Wales last week the annual rate of mortality was 18 per thousand. In London the rate, which had been 18·8 and 17·5 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 15·8 last week, being lower than in any week since September, 1881. During the first nine weeks of the current quarter the mean death-rate was 19·4, against 21·0 in the corresponding periods of the nine years 1876-84.

Mr. J. S. Murchie took the chair on the assembling of the eighteenth annual Trade Union Congress at Southport on Monday. Mr. T. R. Threlfall, of Southport, was elected president; Mr. Young, also of Southport, secretary; Mr. Laird, of Newcastle, vice-president; and Mr. Burnett, of London, treasurer. Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., read the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which congratulated the members on the progress trades unionism had made and the good work it was doing, and directed their attention to the importance of the votes workingmen would record at the next general election. On Tuesday Mr. T. R. Threlfall, in his inaugural address, expressed his belief that their deliberations would strengthen and stimulate the cause of labour, and more than ever would demonstrate the fact that they believed the greatness of the Empire to be best secured by reforming abuses, by recognising the full responsibility of the State to the poor and helpless, by abolishing class treatment and class laws, and by a higher moral, mental, and social education. At the conclusion of the chairman's address, for which he received a vote of thanks, an animated discussion arose, on the consideration of the Parliamentary Committee's Report, relating to the appointment of working men as inspectors of mines, and the Royal Commission on the depression in trade. The subjects discussed at the Congress on Wednesday were the dispute in the cotton trade, an address from the Congress to the workmen of the United Kingdom in view of the General Election, the Employers' Liability Act, certificates to engineemen, and factory workshop inspection. In the evening the members of the Congress were entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Southport.

The magistrate at Bow-street, on Monday, proceeded with the hearing of the charge against Rebecca Jarrett, Mr. William Thomas Stead, Mr. Bramwell Booth, and three other persons for being concerned in the alleged abduction of Eliza Armstrong. All the defendants were in court, and Mr. Stead conducted his own defence. Mr. Poland narrated the whole circumstances of the case, and called the girl Armstrong, who described what occurred from the time she was taken away, under the pretence of going to a situation, until she was recovered by her parents. Before being conducted to France she was taken by Jarrett to a house in Albany-street, Regent's-park, where she met Mr. Stead, and thence to a house in Milton-street, where chloroform was administered to her and she was examined. She stated that this was the only occasion on which anything of the kind was done to her. The mother of the girl also gave evidence, and denied that she had, as had been alleged, received money for parting with her daughter. The further investigation of the case was resumed on Tuesday, when the direct examination of Mrs. Armstrong proceeded in the skilful hands of Mr. Poland, and then both mother and daughter were subjected to crucial cross-examinations by Mr. Charles Russell, who is defending Jarrett, but they unflinchingly adhered to their original depositions, and passed through an almost inquisitorial ordeal without affording room for any adverse comment. The defendants, who are admitted to bail until Saturday, at the conclusion of the proceedings got away as best they could, but it required all the assistance which a large force of police and the prison van could afford to secure their safe escape from the region of Bow-street, where an immense gathering of working people had assembled.

Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company have just completed, at their works, Glengall-road, Old Kent-road, the largest steel strong-room that has hitherto been manufactured. It has been constructed for the National Bank of Scotland, and previous to its removal from London, a number of gentlemen were on Tuesday favoured with a private view of this room, which is about five or six times the size of an ordinary banker's strong-room. The whole of the vast amount of work involved in its manufacture has been executed by the company in the course of the last seven months, with the aid of the fine machinery it possesses at its works, and by keeping the hands constantly engaged on it day and night, under a judicious system of reliefs. It is a work which does the very highest credit to the constructive skill of the firm, and is regarded as having absolutely attained the great desideratum of inviolability alike against the efforts of crime and the destructive energy of fire. The strong-room has a length of 50ft. and weighs close upon 100 tons, and many new and important features have been introduced into its construction, with the result of ensuring a higher degree of security than has yet been obtained in works of this description; the walls are formed of a triple series of hard and mild steel, combined on a principle long adopted in Messrs. Chubb's bankers' safes, which gives both hardness and toughness, and enables the structure to resist at once percussion, drilling, and cutting. Internally the room is divided by heavy steel partitions into compartments suitable for the purposes which it is to serve, each partition containing cases of non-conducting composition, so that in the event of a fire occurring in any one of the compartments it would be restricted to that compartment. The doors by which the room is entered are of extremely elaborate construction. They are each about a ton and a half in weight, and are accurately hung on pins of hardened steel, on which they move with the utmost ease, a slight pressure of the hand sufficing to open or close these ponderous masses. The bolts in each door weigh together two hundredweight, but they are so carefully balanced that a child can work them with ease when unlocked. It is stated that this room is capable of holding in all 1,250 tons weight of gold bullion, which is equal in value to over £110,000,000 sterling. The inner treasury alone is capable of holding securely £1,010,000 sterling in gold. There is also a silver treasury, which is larger, but is only intended to hold silver to the sufficient amount of £50,000. To prevent inconvenience arising from attempts to pick the locks of the doors, by which they may have become only disorganised, and access to the compartment so prevented, manholes normally closed and locked are provided between the several compartments. These are similarly defended against fire and fraud, and fully provide for the contingency against which they are directed.

Mr. E. White presided on the 4th inst. at a conference of gentlemen representing the Vestries comprising the Marylebone Division of the School Board for London held at the Court House, Marylebone-lane, for the purpose of promoting an organisation to secure the return of candidates to the London School Board opposed to the extravagance of the present Board. Mr. Endean said as an illustration of the extravagance of the School Board the stores cost £5,000 per annum, the number of persons employed to look after them being forty-eight. He had it on good authority that the same work could be done by ten persons at a cost of £1,600. He intended to offer himself as a candidate who would devote the whole of his time to the proper and economical administration of the Board. Major Burgess said he also intended to be a candidate. He believed in children being properly educated, but not at other people's expense. He had plenty of time on his hands, and if they chose to nominate him he should be only too pleased to go into the Board as an economist. Mr. Barnes said he also intended to come forward as a candidate. He had been an elementary teacher, and knew the working of schools generally. In his opinion a great mistake had been made in the training of the pupil teachers, who used to have to devote two hours of an evening to their studies. It meant hard work, perhaps, but did not do them much harm. Now, however, a large amount of time was lost by their attending a central school in the daytime, and practical men were wanted on the Board to alter this state of things. The Rev. J. R. Diggle said whoever they sent he hoped they would send men who could give the time to it. Last year he attended the Board meetings and committees 400 times; that did not mean attending two or three times a week. He had been down twice a day, which was necessary if a man meant doing his work in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Dixon moved, and Mr. J. Copeman seconded, "That, inasmuch as the object of this conference is to consider the claims of the several candidates, with a view to the vestries recommending to the ratepayers such as may be suitable to be elected to represent that division of the London School Board, it is hereby resolved that all intending candidates should be invited to communicate their intentions to this conference, and that the conference may, if they see fit, invite their attendance to state their views." The resolution was adopted.

Father W. Lockhart, superior of the Order of the Fathers of Charity in England, delivered an address on Sunday night at St. Etheldreda's Church, Ely-place, on the subject of the "Secret Commission" and the flood of foul literature to which it has given rise. These publications, the authors contended, contained nothing new, nothing that had not already been known. It followed, therefore, that they only pandered to an appetite already existing. But they did more: they compelled a certain class to pass through an ordeal which did not previously exist; they tended to raise impure thoughts in the hearts of those who before were quite innocent. In workrooms and in the shops of London it was now the custom for the men and women to read, during their *leisure hours*, the filthy publications which were the result of the disclosures of this "respectable journal." Again, we were told that the poor classes had lost their purity by the actions of the wicked rich. The minds of the poorer classes were not, he believed, corrupted by the wicked baron or by the rich lord; they were corrupted by those belonging to their own class. Again, were these members of the "Secret Commission," who belonged to the respectable classes—were they justified in using plans well combined in order to bring poor children out of the bosom of their own families upon the promise of a good payment, provided that they would consent to the evil desires of others? Since he had become a priest, forty years ago, he had witnessed nothing so bad, nothing so horrible, nothing so revolting, nothing which was likely to be the result of so much evil, as these publications to which he had referred.

Several of the shipowners, in their evidence before the Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea, state that the British sailor has deteriorated in character and professional capacity. If this be so, there must be mismanagement somewhere. Whilst merchant ships have vastly improved, and commerce advanced by strides, it is deplorable to find shipowners openly confessing that there has been "a decided deterioration of late years in the character and capacity of the crews available," and that certain firms "employed Danes and Swedes when they could get them, because they came on board ship sober, and were more amenable to discipline." This certainly does not apply to men-of-war's men, to fishermen, to yachtsmen, to coasters, nor to the crews of the great Atlantic steamers. There must be something specially contaminating in the particular trades where these reproaches are true; and with all the skill displayed in the shipowning business it ought not to be difficult to devise a remedy. On the other hand, the Missions to Seamen chaplain at Sunderland recently stated in public that he had on the preceding Sunday fifty seamen present at the Holy Communion in his mission room, and that the weekly average was forty nautical communicants. No doubt these religious men do not serve in the ships of the shipowners who gave their evidence before the Royal Commission. But why do they avoid service in their ships? Why will only bad characters sail under these employers? There must be a reason, and men of business ought to be able to find it out and to remove the cause. It would have been interesting to have heard the evidence of the seamen referred to, as to whether they thought the shipowners had also deteriorated. It is, however, undoubtedly true that thousands of British merchant ships are not manned by British seamen, but principally by foreigners of many nationalities. Indeed, foreigners also hold command of British merchant ships; many foreigners hold pilot certificates for English harbours from the Trinity House. In the event of a maritime war, our possible enemies would be found fully acquainted with the pilotage of our waters, and have a large supply of seamen trained under the British flag to man their ships, whilst English ships might find it very difficult to procure crews. The question why do respectable British seamen shirk service in certain merchant ships, is one of some national importance? And there ought to be enough patriotism and capacity amongst the shipowners implicated to answer the question, and to devise a remedy.

Professor Beesly delivered, before the Positivist Society at Newton Hall on Saturday, the annual address in commemoration of the death of Auguste Comte, dealing with the philosopher's life and work. Taking exception to a recent expression of opinion of a religious journal, that Comte, and not humanity, is the object of Positivist worship, he said that Positivists only placed Comte first amongst the teachers whom they valued and venerated. While jealously defending Comte's memory against malicious detraction, they must deprecate anything like superstitious grovelling before a man who had failings like other men, and they must make the tainted sheep who would attach themselves to Positivists understand that Positivism was not an atmosphere in which casuistry could flourish, and that its moral rule was not less stringent than that of any other religion. In estimating their master's work, Positivists who did not yet see their way to accept his conclusions would do well to submit their judgment to his, or at all events to suspend it. But he had no respect for those who, because Comte had founded the religion, would treat his conduct as something beyond criticism. Comte's life, like the lives of other persons, had its faults, weaknesses, and frailties, and the founder of the religion of humanity claimed only to be a man. Professor Beesly traced Comte's career, and referred to his married life and his relations with Mdme. de Vaux. In conclusion, he said that the principles of Positivism were now widely diffused. Clergymen were preaching it from the pulpit, journalists scattered it broadcast, philosophers of no mean repute had quarried whole systems out of it. It was not impossible that a Positivist Church might grow up connected by no personal links with Auguste Comte, content to study his doctrines at second hand, forgetting his services and underrating his claims on the reverence of mankind.

The *Church of England Temperance Chronicle* publishes the following letter, which the Bishop of Rochester has received from a Newcastle brewer. The copy of the letter is a literal one, even to the spelling:—

Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 24th, 1885.

Rev. Sir,—I saw lately in the papers that you had been speaking of the Disestablishment of the "Church of England," and I observe there is a considerable flutter in the clerical dovecote at the threatened attack. I myself am a Conservative, and have, up to now, been a Churchman, and belong to a family in which has never been a dissenter. I say *up to now*, for I am about to sever my connection with this so-called "Church of England," and transfer my annual subscription of 3 guineas a year to the Liberation Society. And the reason is this: I am a *brewer*, and your Church is now a huge *Teetotal Society*, and bent on the destruction of an important and honourable branch of industry. You are perverters of the Scripture, and dishonour your Saviour by your dogmas, and by instituting an 11th commandment you place the laws of man before those of God. As an instance of the hideous deformity of the Teetotal mind, a Clergyman (?) lately told me that if our Saviour were to revisit the earth again He would be a Teetotaler! I verily believe that if he were to come on earth now He would be waited on by Teetotal deputations, and, on refusing to subscribe to your wretched dogmas, your Church, like the Pharasees of old, would denounce Him as a friend of sinners and a wine bibber. In fact this is what the Church (?) does now, for 'did He not give us wine both for our bodily pleasure and as the emblem of our redemption? He said, Drink of it. Your Church (?) says, *Drink none of it*. You have no more right to preach Teetotalism in your Church than you have to preach vegetarianism or vaccination. Therefore, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. You make a terrible screach when the Church is attacked, but you have no scruples in attacking us. Will you apply the same action to your own side? I know many clergymen who are a disgrace to their species. Do you advocate sweeping the Church away in consequence, or are they even removed from their charge? *No.* But because one man in a hundred takes too much, you say sweep away the entire trade. Well, all I can say is, I would like to see the broom with which you are to do it! You see the mess you have made in Wales by your tinkering, and you would press your Sunday Closing still further, but Bishop's cellars are still to be open, and Bishop's horses groomed, and Bishop's dinners cooked, while the poor man has no where to get his modest pint of beer to his dinner. Do not believe the people whom you seek to domineer over will be *driven* into your churches—this is a delusion—they resent your priestcraft and ultimately smash you. Nor need you lay the flattering unction to your souls that you will fall in a good cause. You will fall unregretted and despised, denying your Saviour, and oppressing your fellow-men. I can well minister to my own religious wants without belonging to any *sect*, and therefore remain, sir,

A BREWER FIRST, AND A CHURCHMAN AFTER.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Sept. 5 was—medical 896 surgical 380; total 1,266, of which 481 were new cases.

MESSRS. FRY AND SONS are daily receiving numerous testimonials from the medical profession speaking in high terms of their Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have formed a high opinion of its value. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea." Ask your grocer for a sample of this delicious Cocoa.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest teas that come from India and China in packets only. Prices 1s. 8d., 2s., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 8d. a pound. These are the perfection of teas, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London.—SPINNER & CO. London and Liverpool.

LATEST NEWS.

New York, Sept. 10.

The full Court of Manitoba has decided that the evidence warranted the findings of the jury in the case of Riel. The Judges also found that Riel was not insane, and that the Court which tried him had legal jurisdiction. The appeal was accordingly disallowed, and the sentence was affirmed. It is expected that Riel's execution will take place on the 18th inst.

Paris, Sept. 11.

Le Matin publishes this morning a telegram from Bayonne stating that a military insurrection had broken out in one of the largest barracks in Madrid. The soldiers shouted: "Death to our chiefs!" and other cries hostile to the Government. The insurrection was suppressed with rigour, and extensive precautions have been taken in the city to prevent a recurrence of disturbances.

A telegram received here from London states that the Anglo-Russian protocol concerning the settlement of the Afghan frontier was signed in the British capital yesterday.

Calcutta, Sept. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has disallowed the appeal of the landholders of Bengal and Behar to the Executive Council praying that the introduction of the Tenancy Act might be deferred for one year. A breach has been made by floods in the Eastern Bengal Railway line at Ranaghat.

Prince von Bismarck's Note on the Caroline Islands question, written on Aug. 31 and presented on Sept. 4, has been made public. It sets forth the fact that only German and British interests were represented on the islands, and that the Imperial Government had no reason to think Spain laid claim to them. He asks the Spanish Government to produce their titles to possession, and failing an agreement offers to submit the question to the arbitration of a friendly Power. Meanwhile, the Note concludes, the question as to the ownership of these islands is of less consequence to the Imperial Government than its traditional friendship for Spain.

King Alfonso presided on Thursday at a meeting of his Cabinet, convened to discuss the Spanish reply to be forwarded to Berlin. This document, which is couched in friendly terms, sets forth the grounds on which Spain bases her claims to the Caroline Islands, and it demands the recognition of her rights. At a Cabinet Council held on Thursday in Paris M. de Freycinet is reported to have informed his colleagues that the latest phase of the difficulty between Germany and Spain was reassuring.

A further decline in the cholera epidemic is shown in the Spanish bulletins. The return for Wednesday reports 572 deaths, as against 664 on the previous day. It is stated that the French authorities are at length about to take in hand the sanitary measures so much needed to put Toulon and Marseilles into a satisfactory condition. The reported outbreak in Belgium is contradicted.

According to advices from Crakow, 300 Poles, expelled from Prussian Silesia, have arrived at Warsaw. It is said the number of unfortunates expelled from Prussia will soon be largely increased. The object of these measures, which have caused great hardship to a large number of persons, is stated to be to prevent foreign labour competing with that of native Prussians.

The *London and China Telegraph* reports that the Second King of Siam—so called by Europeans—died on the evening of the 28th of August from Bright's disease. His Royal Highness was a Prince of the Royal House, being the son of the late Second King, and was appointed by his Majesty Krom Phra Rajawang Bararastan Mongol in 1868. No political or other importance is to be attached to his decease. As a mark of respect for the late Prince the flags have been flown at half-mast at the Legations in London and Paris.

Intelligence has been received of a collision between the German despatch-boat *Blitz* and the English steamer *Oaklands* in the Caattegat. The latter sank, and fifteen men were drowned. A Danish steamer has also been sunk in the Baltic.

Letters are published from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery deprecating the proposal to make the question of disestablishment of the Church of Scotland a prominent one at the coming elections. They both urge that the matter is pre-eminently one to be settled by the Scotch themselves before it can be brought into Parliament.

The Marquis of Londonderry, in a letter explaining the postponement of Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Sunderland, says his Lordship has, with very great regret, also been compelled owing to the state of his health to forego his promised visits to West Hartlepool and Newcastle early in October. The Marquis adds that Lord Randolph has been imperatively enjoined by his medical advisers to take five or six weeks' absolute rest. His work since his return from India has been extremely heavy, and more so since his accession to office. His Lordship's temporary retirement will necessitate the abandonment of the visit to Glasgow. Indeed, he will not speak again in public until he goes to Birmingham for the election campaign.

The *Record* publishes returns of the opinions of the Parliamentary candidates as to Disestablishment. Briefly summarised, they stand thus:—There are 1,061 candidates seeking election in England, Scotland, and Wales. Of the Liberal candidates there are 403 in favour of Disestablishment, and only thirty-seven against it, while thirty-three refused to give any information on the subject. Of the remaining 106 we have been unable to obtain any information. There are at present 482 Conservatives before the constituencies, and they to a man are against Disestablishment. Some of the Liberals are in favour of Disestablishment in Wales only, and some in Scotland only, whilst others go for it in Scotland and Wales only. These may be classified thus:—Three in Wales only, fourteen in Scotland only, and ten in Scotland and Wales only. A similar classification may be made of the Liberals who are opposed to Disestablishment:—Eleven oppose it in England only and three in England and Wales only. "In one word" (says the *Record*, summarising the returns), "if the Liberals are returned to power as the result of the impending election, the future of the Established Church will be in the hands of men who avowedly desire its extinction. This profoundly grave position of affairs—which some of us, perhaps, suspected, but of which no one had actual knowledge—is now proved to exist by an absolutely conclusive process—simple addition."

Lord Iddesleigh, acknowledging his appointment as a life member of the Scottish Conservative Club, Edinburgh, says he hopes, when visiting Edinburgh in the first or second week in November, to take a new interest in the club, and is sure he will find all its members hard at work for the battle to be fought at the end of that month. The club has done much to bring the party together both in Edinburgh and throughout Scotland.

On Thursday afternoon a sad discovery was made near Balmoral. James Bowman, aged 71, one of the Queen's gamekeepers, was found hanging by the legs in a wire fence in the Ballochbuie Forest. He had been crossing the fence, and got caught by the wire, and was unable to extricate himself. In this position he remained hanging, head downwards, for nineteen hours. He was carried home and attended to by Dr. Profeit, but died without being able to articulate more than a few words. The Queen, on learning the sad details of her faithful servant's accident, at once drove to visit him, but Her Majesty had just reached the cottage when he expired. Frequent mention is made of Bowman in the Queen's *Life in the Highlands*. He was also one of the Queen's Highlanders painted by Maclise by command of the Queen.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom was observed on Tuesday last in nearly eighty churches. This is a society for prayer, which was founded many years ago by persons who deeply deplored the evils of division, and the enormous waste of energy which those unhappy divisions involve. Dr. Lee, vicar of All Saints', Lambeth, in conjunction with the late Mr. Ambrose Phillipps de Lisle, was the founder of the association, and for thirteen years acted as its hon. secretary. He has maintained its principles with consistency for more than a quarter of a century, and its anniversary for eighteen years has been regularly observed at All Saints'. The special services were held on July 2nd; but on Monday evening last solemn evening service, with a sermon and procession, took place at eight p.m. The choir was full, and sang the Gregorian service without any organ or instrument. The music was well rendered and effective, the Precentors being Messrs. Clift and Robinson. Canon M'Donald officiated, Mr. E. J. Wells reading the Lessons. Dr. Lee preached from the text, "Ask for the old paths and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." Alluding to the number of sects in England all proclaiming themselves safe and agreeable guides, and to the religious confusion and disorder that so universally existed, he pointed out that unless faith and obedience, instead of "opinions" and self-pleasing, came into operation, no good result could follow. He deplored the separation from the rest of Christendom which was effected under the Tudors, himself preferring the religion which built our ancient and magnificent churches to the irreligion and fanaticism which had destroyed so many of them; and pointed out the need of a visible head to a visible Church. Urging his hearers to seek out and walk in the old paths—the paths where true religion and Christian charity and unity exerted their influence in England from St. Augustine's days, he recommended both prayer and action in the present. The discords of the division-mongers only added disorder to confusion. The speculations of those without faith only made confusion worse confounded: so that visible corporate reunion and true and real spiritual authority in God's name should be looked and prayed for.

The death of the "Maid of Llangollen," Mrs. Edwards, proprietress of the Hand Hotel, Llangollen, took place on Thursday, in her 71st year. She was a celebrated Welsh beauty, and was the heroine of the popular song, "The Maid of Llangollen."

Lord Derby presided on Thursday at the annual sessions of the Manchester magistrates. In advising the Court to postpone the promotion of a new Bill for county administration, his Lordship said it was highly probable that a Bill for the general purposes of local government would be brought in during the next Parliament, whichever party was in power. It was highly improbable, though possible, that the new Parliament would show itself indifferent on the subject, or that the question might be again delayed. For his part, he thought it certain that such a measure would be introduced. The matter then dropped.

Sir Gerald Graham's brigade of Guards arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning from Egypt in the troopships *Poonah* and *Orontes*, and were most heartily welcomed by the people, as the Grenadiers and Scots Guards were later in the day on arriving in London. The Colstreams came to London yesterday.

The fine Seamen's Institute at the Albert Docks, Hull, the gift of Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P., shipowner, to the Missions to Seamen, was burnt down on Saturday afternoon, and left a total wreck. Plans for the erection of a church for seamen on the top of an Institute, to cost some £5,000, worthy of the third port in the kingdom, had already been prepared, the seamen, fishermen, and keelmen frequenting the Port of Hull being sadly deficient in worshipping accommodation and decent places of resort in their leisure time. It is to be hoped that the funds for its erection will now be provided for the Missions to Seamen. The origin of the fire has not been discovered. The contents were partially insured.

The *City Press*, in an article on "Social Parasites," says the Mendicity Society, Red Lion-square, has had over 200,000 begging letters—good, bad, and indifferent—referred to its committee, and that over 60,000 impostors, tramps, and vagrants have fallen into the hands of its constables. Some curious instances are given of street impositions. In one case a man, who represented himself as having lost his tongue by an operation, exhibited in a bottle of spirits of wine what turned out to be a sheep's tongue. An Italian resident in this country applied for charitable aid under various pretences, and at last wrote representing himself to be dead and that money was required for his funeral.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Fletcher Hayes Grant Cruickshank, late of the Royal Artillery, and Miss Kate Crompton-Potter, third daughter of the late Edmund Crompton-Potter.

Also between Earl Ferrers and Lady Ina White, fourth daughter of William, third Earl of Bantry, and sister of the present peer.

Also between Mr. Edmund Ashton, of White Hill, Luton, and Miss Elizabeth Marian Cope, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Haden Cope, vicar of North Malvern.

The marriage of Major S. C. Hickman, R.H.A., second son of the late Mr. H. P. Hickman, of Fernloe, county Clare, with Miss M. Knightley, daughter of the late late Rev. H. Knightley, a niece of Sir Rainald Knightley, from whose house she was married, took place on Thursday morning in the parish church of Fawsley, Northamptonshire. The Bishop of Worcester, assisted by the Rev. Valentine Knightley, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. C. V. Knightley, wore a dress of cream satin, with long train trimmed with Brussels lace, which was carried by a page, Master Harry Richmond, in a picturesque old costume. The bridesmaids, Miss Eva Rich, Miss Mildred Cave-Jones, Miss Mabel and Miss Phœbe Mills, nieces of the bride, wore dresses of cream muslin trimmed with the Artillery ribbon, and cap to match. The two children wore, instead of caps, wreaths of corn flowers and poppies, and they all carried baskets of clove carnations. The best man was Major Hickman, of the 14th Hussars. Sir Rainald and Lady Knightley entertained a large party at breakfast, including, besides members of both families, the Bishop of Worcester, Captain and Mrs. Garratt, Captain and Mrs. Stopford, Major and Mrs. Fitzroy, the Hon. G. Vereker, R.H.A., Captain Hunter, R.A., Miss Mayson, Mrs. Lichfield, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mills, and the Rev. W. Story. The bride and bridegroom left later for Chester, *en route* to Ireland.

The marriage of Ethel, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway-Gordon, D.L., J.P., of Lynwode Manor, Lincolnshire, to Mr. Charles Arthur Swan, J.P., eldest son of the Rev. C. Trollope Swan, M.A., LL.B., J.P., of Sansthorpe Hall, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, took place on the 20th ult., at the parish church, St. Cornelius, Lynwode. The service was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nottingham, assisted by the Rev. E. P. Grant, M.A., vicar of Portsmouth, and the Rev. T. P. Holdich, M.A., rector of the parish. The band of the 3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, in which both the bridegroom and the bride's father serve, played suitable selections during the assembling of the bridal party, and also accompanied the nuptial hymn. At the the conclusion of the prayers the Bishop gave a short address. Breakfast, during which a programme of music was performed by the band, was provided at the Manor House by Mr. Drake, the regimental messman, when the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Bishop of Nottingham. A costume of white poult de soie, the front of which was covered with a deep flounce of lace, the train and bodice being of silk, was worn by the bride, with a small wreath of orange blossom, and plain tulle veil, fastened by a diamond spray, and a pearl necklace, with diamond and pearl pendant. The bride's travelling dress was a pretty checked tweed, a white waistcoat being let into the bodice, with hat of same tweed to match. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream-coloured book-muslin, handsomely trimmed with lace, and wore long tulle veils, fastened on to the head with a small spray of real carnations and ivy (the latter being the Gordon badge), and carried pretty gilt baskets filled with ivy and carnations (presented by the bridegroom), which, with the handsome diamond and ruby butterfly brooches (also gifts of the bridegroom) fastened in the lace at the throat, completed their costumes.

At Marylebone parish church, last month, a marriage took place between Ethel Nina Hall Say and Heylyn Fraser Matheson, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Matheson. The bride was given away by her younger brother, and was attired in a costume of cream satin, the front draped with old Honiton lace and orange flowers; the veil was of tulle, and the wreath of orange blossoms. Among the seven bridesmaids were four children, nieces of the bride; all were dressed alike in spotted muslin of biscuit colour, trimmed alternately with blue and yellow ribbons; their hats matched the dresses. The service, which was partly choral, was performed by the Rev. Charles Matheson, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Austen Leigh, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. H. von E. Scott, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. Mrs. Hall-Say afterwards received the wedding party to breakfast, and at 2.30 the newly-wedded couple drove off to Paddington for Wargrave. The bride's travelling costume was of grey bège, with braided waistcoat and drapery.

On the 20th. ult. the marriage of Mr. Allan G. Cameron, of Letterwalton, Argyleshire, second son of the late Rev. A. G. Cameron, of Barcaldine, with Miss Jessie Campbell, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Campbell, of Tura, was solemnised at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The officiating clergyman was the Very Rev. Dean Montgomery, D.D. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of ivory white satin, the petticoat being entirely covered with handsome Brussels lace, the gift of her mother; her ornaments were diamond stars fastening her veil, and a pearl necklace and diamond pendant, the latter and the bouquet which she carried being the gifts of the bridegroom. The eight bridesmaids wore dresses of cream canvas, trimmed with yak lace and moiré ribbons, and sailor hats to match; each wore a spray consisting of bog myrtle and oak, the Campbell and Cameron badges, fastened by a gold and pearl arrow, which, with their baskets of cream roses and carnations, were the gifts of the bridegroom. At the conclusion of the service Mr. and Mrs. Cambell entertained a large number of friends and relatives at breakfast at 58, Melville-street. The newly-married pair left during the afternoon, *en route* for the Highlands.

The marriage of Lieutenant Edward Noble Price, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship Carysfort, and Miss Josephine Raphella, second daughter of the late Count Rosario de Messina, formerly of Bagnara, Calabria, South Italy, and late of Valetta, Malta, was celebrated in the private chapel of the Archiepiscopal Palace, Naples, on the 31st ult. The bride wore a dress of white damask and satin, embroidered and trimmed with Brussels lace, and her veil was fastened by a diamond star and tiara of diamonds, and she wore a necklace and earrings of the same precious stones. His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples officiated at the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Monsignor Fil d'Amico and the Rev. Gennaro Granito. After the blessing of the ring and the Benediction by his Eminence, the bride was given away at the foot of the altar by Count Francesco Messina, her brother. The Cardinal-Archbishop afterwards said mass, during which both bride and bridegroom partook of Holy Communion. After the Thanksgiving his Eminence invited the bridal party and a small number of guests who had assisted at the ceremony, including Prince de Belmonte and Chevalier Mazzarelli, the two witnesses' to breakfast.

The Earl of Rosebery, in proposing the toast of "The Empire," at a banquet given on Thursday evening in the New Hall, Beaconsfield, by Mr. E. L. Lawson, in honour of Lord Carrington, who is shortly to proceed to Australia as Governor of New South Wales, said it was an interesting occasion for those who favoured the federation of the Empire, because he did not think that those representatives of the colonies who were present would deny that the next twenty years, the next ten years, nay, even the next five years, the term of the tenure of office of his noble friend in New South Wales, must be memorable years in the history of the colonies. There was, in the first place, as regards Australia, the great experiment to be tried under the Bill of last session—namely, whether Australia should be a federated country or not. As to that, he had no opinion to express, but his noble friend would find that that would be a question which would require the nicest tact and discretion. He would find differences of opinion in Australia on that subject among her greatest colonists and statesmen, and the next five years—the term of his office—might have much to do with the solution of the important question referred to. There was another reason why the next five, or ten, or twenty years would be memorable in the history of the colonies. Without doubt, in the next twenty years the question of the relations between the mother country and its dependencies would have to be considered. He was an advocate for Imperial federation, not only in any party sense, because it was no party question. The committee and the association which were interested in that matter were no party committee and no party association, but were composed of men of both sides who were willing to forget the petty rivalries—as they often were—of party life. But upon that question depended the future connection of Great Britain and her colonies, and on the question whether that tie became closer or looser depended the future position of this country among the nations of the world. He would not be led to enlarge on that topic on that occasion, but he would give two reasons why it was important to everybody present. They saw at that moment a great crisis between a country with a great history in the past and a country of enormous power and influence—he meant Germany and Spain. What was that question? It had relation to the possession of a group of islands, the position of which, he ventured to say, a week ago not one out of ten persons could have told even if their lives had depended upon it. In fact, he put the fraction rather high—it was a complimentary rather than a vulgar fraction. Within a week this question had become a European question. Why? Because the great races in the world were anxious to occupy the best places of the world; and they who were the greatest race of all had places and positions on the earth's surface, which, unless he was much mistaken, they meant still to occupy. Some philosophers existed who thought that we should be better without these "encumbrances;" who would like to see us relegated to these two congenial islands of Great Britain and Ireland. He did not think that was the opinion of that assembly. But the serious question raised between Spain and Germany about these almost unknown islands showed what was the hunger for land among the dominant races of the world. That was a fact which it would behove our rulers not to forget. He believed that upon the close connection between Great Britain and her colonies depended the peace of the whole world.

The question of the undergraduates' vote came before Mr. Chichele Plowden, the Revising Barrister, at Oxford, on Wednesday. In the whole of the objections made by the Liberals the general question of occupation was raised. Mr. Dudley represented the Liberals, and Mr. Challenor the Conservatives. In giving evidence as to the right of Mr. H. T. Bowley, an undergraduate of Balliol College, to be placed on the list, the Vice-Chancellor said the rent of the rooms was paid yearly, but if an undergraduate wished to stay up during the vacation, he would have to get permission of the College to do so. The College had the right to use his rooms if they wished. Undergraduates were not allowed out of college after nine o'clock without permission, and if they entered college after that hour they were fined. Supposing an undergraduate's room was closed, they had no right to make a forcible entry. The Master of Pembroke gave similar evidence, and said that the majority of undergraduates at the time they took their rooms were under age. That payment of the rent did not entitle an undergraduate to the use of his rooms during the vacation. The Principal of Jesus said that at their college undergraduates had the entire control of their rooms. On Thursday evidence as to the conditions on which undergraduates hold their rooms was given by representatives from University, Oriel, New, Wadham, and Brasenose Colleges. The Revising Barrister said it had been represented to him that whatever his decision there would be an appeal, and in order to avoid his having to state a case for each college, he suggested each side should select a typical college. The parties were, however, unable to agree to this course, and evidence was therefore taken from the whole of the colleges. This shows that there is considerable difference in the tenure of rooms at the various colleges.

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